The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1873. NUMBER 63.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c.

Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Washington-sts.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Oct. 23, their new importations of Ladies' Hosiery, Underwear, Kid and Fabric Gloves, Cartwright and Warner's Scarlet Cashmere for Ladies and Children. Full line of Ladies' Buckskin Vests and Drawers, Victorines, and Chest Protectors. Ladies' Fr. Cashmere Hose. Ladies' and Children's Silk, Merino, Wool, Thread, Balbriggan, and Cotton Hosiery. Large assortments of Ladies' and Children's Fancy Hose, ranging from 20 cts. to $3.50 per pair. Ladies' and Children's Merino, Lamb Wool, Gauze, Gossamer, and Silk Underwear.

NEW COLORS IN LADIES' KID GLOVES, Bertin's, Courvoisier's, Alexandre's, 2 and 3 buttons; Evening Shades, 2 to 4 buttons; Dog Gauntlets; Castor, do., 2 buttons, and Gauntlets; Cloth and Cashmere 2 and 3 buttons; White Cashmere, a novelty; Regnier Dog; Ladies' lined fur-top Kid Gloves and Mittens; Men's Kid and Winter Gloves; Men's Kid, Pique, Buck, Castor, and 1 and 2 button Dog-skin Cashmere, &c., &c.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Insurance Agency

(FIRE AND MARINE)

OF

DAN. M. BOWMAR,

171 LA SALLE-ST.,

CHICAGO.

Insurance on Machinery, Merchandise, etc.

Insurance on Dwellings and Contents.

LADIES' GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY

Are making large additions to their stock of Dress Goods, that are desirable for Fall and Winter Wear. Choice Shades of Merinos, Empress Cloths, Satteens, Serges, Cashmeres, and Poplins. Buyers will find our assortment of Desirable Goods very complete.

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. H. BROWN & BRO.,

WILL OPEN THEIR

New Store, 92 State-st.

Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.,

THURSDAY, Oct. 23,

With a Full Stock of the FINEST GRADES of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

As heretofore, we shall carry the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of White and Colored Goods, for evening dress, to be found in Chicago.

Branch Store—No. 325 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Cor. State and Adams-sts.,

Will offer for sale, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, and every day thereafter until sold, the following second-hand instruments, in addition to his large stock of HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos and SMITH'S American Organs:

1 7-octave Hazleton, $200.
1 7-octave Dunham, $150.
1 7-octave Chickering, $200.
1 6-octave Hallet & Cumston, $100.
1 6-octave Dubois, $100.
1 7-octave Steinway, nearly new, $375.
1 7-octave second-hand Upright, $250.
1 7-octave second-hand Upright, $350.
20 second-hand Organs and Melodeons, from $25 to $125.
1 second-hand Pipe Organ, suitable for a Church, $300.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, 2 Banks of Keys, cost $525; nearly new, $250.

W. W. KIMBALL,

205, 207 & 209 State-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE LADIES OF ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH WILL SERVE LUNCHES,

From 11½ to 2½ o'clock each day of the present week, at 171 Madison-st., between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av. Tickets 50 cents. No extras. The ladies ask the patronage of our citizens, and of parties visiting the city during the week.

NOTICE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1873.

A meeting of the Law and Order Club of the Eighteenth Ward was held at 86 Chicago-av. for the purpose of nominating an Alderman for the Eighteenth Ward. The nomination of Mr. Patrick Loftus was carried unanimously. William Sanderson, Chairman, and Patrick O'Malia, Sec'y.

HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 810 Broadway, N. Y.

T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED,

By a first-class book-keeper and shrewd business man. References unexceptionable. Address H J M, Tribune office.

CLOTHING.

NEW STORE! NEW STOCK! NEW STYLES!

Nos. 184 & 186 State-st.,

IS JUST NOW A

FAVORED SPOT

MR. NUTTING,

The C. O. D. Clothier,

Having recently moved into his new quarters, is now showing the FINEST ASSORTMENT of READY-MADE

CLOTHING!

IN THE WEST. The styles which he is offering include all the LATEST BROADWAY CUTS, and garments manufactured from Foreign and Domestic fabric.

To the extensive business which the house has been doing, MR. NUTTING has added a

Large Stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The assortment in this line will at all times include the Latest NOVELTIES in the market, and all the different grades of goods, from the lower price to the choicest productions.

NOS. 184 AND 186 STATE-ST.,

OPPOSITE PALMER HOUSE.

FINANCIAL.

STATE-ST. SAVINGS BANK,

281 State-st., cor. Van Buren.

This Bank offers the most liberal inducements consistent with sound banking.

Interest allowed on Savings Deposits at 6 per cent per annum from date of deposit.

Deposit accounts of Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, Builders, Farmers, Clerks, Laborers, and others, solicited.

C. N. SHIPMAN, President.
ENOS BROWN, V. Prest.
J. B. SABINE, Cashier.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New York.

We make Government Bonds and Gold a specialty, buying and selling at the market. Orders executed in Stocks and Bonds, on Commission, for Cash. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

SONTAG & STAUDINGER,

Offer during the Exposition, their Entire Stock of

FRENCH CHINA, Glassware & Fancy Goods,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

No. 160 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer House.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.

118 and 120 Monroe-st.,

Give special attention to furnishing Samples and Estimates for

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, & PRINTING,

For Banks and Insurance Companies, Public Offices, &c., &c., at CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 105 Clark-st.

PHANTOM POWDER.

"PHANTOM."

"Elgin's Phantom Powder." Ladies will find this the nicest, whitest, softest, prettiest of face powders. None should fail to try it. You are sure to be delighted with the SURPASSING BEAUTY it gives to the complexion. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents per box. The trade supplied by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

RESTAURANT.

Snoad's Restaurant,

162 East Washington-st.

First-class unlimited board, $5.00 per week (Sunday excepted.)

REAL ESTATE.

See Here, Real Estate Agents!

Grain is up! beef and pork will be up! I want to sell my STOCK FARM, within 80 miles of Chicago. Large farm, well located. If you think you can sell it address E. PIERCE, Cincinnati, O.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the "M. M." Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

E. ST. JOHN, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

The Situation in Wall Street Unchanged.

Great Excitement Over the President's Financial Panacea.

Question of Veracity Between Secretary Richardson and New York Bankers.

The Clearing-House to Find Out Whether He Did or He Didn't.

The Indebtedness of the New York Banks $14,000,000 More than Last October.

Secretary Richardson Wants Elastic Currency Bonds.

The Comptroller Wants $25,000,000 More Currency for Equalizing Bank Capital.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—The Comptroller of the Currency is out with a statement to the effect that, as has repeatedly been foreshadowed in these dispatches, he will in his next annual report to Congress urge the repeal of the law authorizing the withdrawal of $5,-000,000 of National Bank currency from the Eastern States for distribution amongst the Western States, they not having their just proportion. At the same time, he will recommend that the National Bank notes be increased $25,000,000; and that the whole of this amount be distributed among the Western and Southern States.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

INDEBTEDNESS OF NEW YORK BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A statement of the condition of the forty-eight New York City National Banks, Oct. 3, shows a reserve of 24 2-5 per cent. The banks owed this year to banks and bankers outside the city $13,177,000 more than in October of last year, and to individual depositors about $1,075,000 more, making their total indebtedness to depositors about $14,000,000 more than last year.

One of the prominent features of recommendations which will be made in the report of the Treasurer of the United States will be in favor of issuing a series of currency bonds, convertible into greenbacks and back again into currency at the option of the holder.

THE FIRST NATIONAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A Washington dispatch says: "The Receiver of the First National Bank is busily engaged daily in verifying the accounts presented against the bank, and in the course of two weeks expects to announce a dividend of 30 per cent."

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Another case of alleged bankruptcy has been filed in court against Jay Cooke & Co. The petitioner is Benjamin F. Buckner, formerly of Texas, and an order has been made to show cause, returnable on Monday, the 27th inst. This notice has been served upon H. F. Cooke and W. H. Tenney, the latter being an alleged partner of the Washington house of the firm. The petitioner comes from Texas, and states that he deposited with Jay Cooke & Co. a certificate of deposit for $9,000 and $1,000 as a general depositor, and checked out $400, leaving to his credit $9,600, which he now claims.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $359,846,488.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Amounts larger than $20 are not being paid at the City Treasurer's office at present. The reason given by the clerks is that the city is short of funds. It is with great difficulty that any of the brokers can be induced to cash any of these warrants. One or two parties urgently requiring money were to-day compelled to pay 10 per cent for it.

PRODUCTS OF THE MINT.

A. Louden Snowden, Chief Coiner of the Mint, delivered this morning to ex-Gov. Pollock, Superintendent, $85,000 in new double-eagles. This is by far the largest delivery ever made in one day at the Philadelphia Mint; and is doubtless the largest ever made at any mint. The weight of the coin is 1¼ tons.

SILVER BARS RECEIVED FROM CHICAGO.

The Superintendent reports that a Chicago firm has sent $50,000 in silver bars for coinage into halves, quarters, and dimes, being the first sum of any large amount from private parties which has been received.

SILVER COINS IN DEMAND.

Applications are daily made at the Treasury Department for information respecting the course to be pursued to secure silver coin in sums from $100 to $5,000.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 22.—The Western Bar-Iron Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at their rooms in this city. They resolved to reduce the price of iron 5-10 of a cent, making the present card rates 3 3-10 cents per pound. Under the existing arrangement as regards wages, this will cause a reduction of from 7½ to 12½ per cent in the pay of all skilled workmen in iron. A reduction was also made of 10 per cent on the wages of unclassified labor, such as engineers, firemen, roll hands, laborers, etc. Laborers who have been receiving more than $1.50 per day will now receive $9.00 per week. The employes who have been working under what is termed the sliding scale will be obliged to submit to a similar reduction.

MANUFACTURERS' ORDERS.

A general interchange of opinion was had at the meeting, and some manufacturers reported orders plenty; others made rather gloomy reports. It was decided, however, to keep the mills in operation for the present without regard to the above.

GLASS AND IRON MANUFACTURERS INTERVIEWED.

Your correspondent has interviewed some prominent iron men and glass manufacturers, who have assured him that they must stop soon, unless collections come in faster. A prominent glass man has $90,000 worth of drafts which had been sent West for collection, all of which were returned with the exception of one for $2,000. St. Louis banks hold a great deal of Pittsburgh money, which they have collected, and refuse to pay over until such time as they feel disposed.

CHICAGO BANKS

have, with a rare exception, acted honorably, and their collections from this city have been promptly paid over. I am sure, from present indications, unless money loosens up soon, many of our mills will have to suspend. Men whose property would foot up half a million dollars cannot raise sufficient on their notes to pay their hands.

NEW YORK.

A LARGE DEFICIENCY.

The New York *Times* will publish to-morrow a report to the effect that the Union Trust Company received 2,500,000 worth of Lake Shore stock in February last to negotiate; that recently the Company paid over on account of this stock $1,750,000, and that there is therefore a deficiency of $500,000 to be accounted for.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

The *Times* will also publish a statement to-morrow that the Pacific Mail and ex-President Stockwell have come to an understanding, by which the latter retires apparently heavily in debt. The $340,000 mortgage on the Howe Sewing-Machine Company is accepted as collateral he could not meet. He guarantees, however, to pay to the Company 10,000 shares of Pacific Mail in monthly installments as a release for his obligations to the Company.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The effect of the scarcity of money is beginning to be felt by many large manufacturers here. Those who a few weeks ago confidently affirmed that everything was all right are now complaining of the unusual dullness of business. Pratt & Co., Sidney Shepard, Jewett & Root, and some of the smaller manufacturers are cutting down their force of workmen. It is hoped that the stagnation of trade will not cripple any of the business men. A liberal feeling exists among the merchants here, and whenever extension of time on notes is desired it is freely given.

PAY OF RAILROAD-EMPLOYES.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—It is understood that after Nov. 1 the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway will reduce the wages of its employes 15 to 20 per cent; also the New York Central and Hudson River Railways have concluded to reduce 10 per cent, or discharge a portion of their help. It is estimated that since the financial panic from 8,000 to 10,000 persons have been thrown out of employment here.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Specie shipped from Liverpool for New York yesterday $100,000.

POLITICAL.

The Hon. C. Comstock, Democrat, Nominated for Congress from the Fifth Michigan District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 22.—The Convention of the Democrats and Liberals of this Congressional District (the Fifth), consisting of the Counties of Kent, Allegan, Ottawa, Ionia, and Muskegon, was held here this afternoon. Thirty-six delegates were present, they being selected by County Conventions of both parties acting in unison. A resolution was passed declaring this a people's convention. G. C. Mills, of Allegan, was chosen Chairman; A. B. Morse, of Ionia, Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions were; Henry Frolick, of Kent; J. C. Blanchard, of Ionia; A. C. Adsit, of Ottawa; W. F. Morrison, of Allegan; and P. G. Shippey, of Muskegon.

A series of resolutions were adopted, in substance as follows: First, in favor of preserving the public faith and paying the public debt as rapidly as the resources and best interests of the country will admit; favoring retention in office; advising legislation to protect labor from the encroachments of moneyed corporations; and insisting upon cheap transportation as necessary for the protection of the producing class.

Second, condemning special legislation and grants of public lands to railroad or other corporations, by the National or State Government; condemning Credit Mobilier, the increase of Congressional salaries, and back pay; and demanding the repeal of that infamous act.

The third resolution speaks of the late Hon. Wilbur D. Foster, Congressman for his district, in terms of the highest praise, as a Representative and fellow-citizen; and assures his bereaved family of the sincere sympathy of the Convention.

An informal ballot was taken, and showed 28 votes for the Hon. C. Comstock, of Grand Rapids, and 8 for F. J. Littlejohn, of Allegan.

The Allegan delegation withdrew Littlejohn's name, saying that Littlejohn himself had expressed a wish that Comstock might receive the full vote of the Convention. A formal ballot was then taken, and a unanimous vote for Comstock was announced, with great cheers.

As a large crowd of spectators was present, Mr. Comstock soon appeared and made a few remarks. He said the resolutions met his approval, and he gracefully accepted the nomination. He had always been a Democrat, but, if elected, he should endeavor to faithfully serve the people's interest without much regard to party. He had consented to be a candidate only after earnest and repeated solicitation. His business here required his personal supervision, and it would be detrimental to his private interests to go to Washington.

The nomination of the Hon. C. C. Comstock is regarded by all people as the strongest, without exception, that could have been made. He is a very large manufacturer in lumber and wooden wares of various sorts, in which he has accumulated considerable wealth. He was the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1870, and was of course defeated; but his nomination at this time for Congress makes it a closer contest than the Republicans will be willing to admit. One year, Foster had nearly 10,000 majority, but he was highly esteemed by all, and many Democrats voted for him. The actual Republican majority in this district last year was not over 5,000. Comstock is exceedingly popular throughout the district; and, if not elected, he will reduce the Republican vote to a complement of bare party adherents.

The Farmers' Movement in Logan County.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 18.

The farmers and laboring men of Logan County held their Convention in this city yesterday, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, it was well attended.

The Convention nominated candidates for county officers, as follows: For Judge, John T. Jenkins, of this city; Clerk, Richard T. Gill, of Atlanta; Treasurer, Solomon Kahn, of this city; and for Superintendent of Schools, Adam Staggers, of Broadwell.

The farmers of this county were discouraged by the politicians early in the fall, and had given up the idea of getting out a ticket, but the fact that none but Court-House politicians were nominated by the Republicans gave them renewed courage, and, at this late day, they have put up a full ticket. The ticket is composed of the very best men in the county, and already the Monopoly-candidates are beginning to show signs of distress; and well they may be alarmed, for the entire ticket will be elected.

The Democratic Convention met to-day, and ratified the nominations made by the Farmers' Convention. The Democrats of the county will support the ticket almost to a man. This is the first opportunity the people of this county have ever had of supporting men of their own choice, for the tricksters always have heretofore made the nominations, and elected their candidates by applying the party-lash; but the honest, well-meaning portion of both parties have united upon a ticket of their own, and intend to elect it.

Republican Nominations in Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—Mayor Moffatt and all his colleagues on the present city ticket were this afternoon renominated by acclamation by the Republican City Convention.

Nominated for Mayor of Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The Republican City Convention to-day nominated Frank A. Sears for Mayor.

Ohio Election.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 22.—The indications are that, owing to mistakes made by voters in several counties, in voting for Isaac Welch and John Little for offices they were not candidates for, that both will be beaten. This will give the Democrats the Governor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General as their share of the victory.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 22.—A telegram received to-night by the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, from Ottawa County, state that a mistake was made in preparing the official return of that county, and that 771 votes reported as cast for Welsh for Attorney-General, were really cast for him as Treasurer, and those reported cast for Little for Treasurer were really cast for him for Attorney-General. This changes the complexion of the State ticket, and probably elects both Welsh and Little.

Baltimore City Election.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The election for Mayor, both branches of the City Council, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City took place to-day. The total number of votes polled in all the wards excepting the Eighteenth, which has not been heard from, was 32,949, of which Joshua Van Sant, the Democratic Conservative candidate received 21,-215, and David Carson, Reform candidate, indorsed by the Republicans, 11,734. The Eighteenth Ward will probably increase Van Sant's majority 400 to 500. The Democrats elect all the members of both branches of the City Council, with the exception of the First Ward, which elects Kirby, Independent Reform Candidate, to the first branch. There was no opposition to George William Brown, candidate for Chief Justice, who received 32,132, with the Eighteenth Ward to be added.

FIRES.

At East Saginaw, Mich.; Loss $27,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 22.—At 12:30 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the lumber piles on the dock in connection with H. S. Ballentine & Co.'s mill and salt works, Carrolton. There was piled on the dock about 2,500,000 feet of lumber, and of this 1,500,000 feet were burned. The fire departments of this city, Saginaw City, and Carrolton were on the ground, and at work all the morning. One salt block was partially burned, and another partially destroyed by the Hook and Ladder Company. The loss is estimated at $27,000, as follows: Loss on salt blocks, $2,000; loss on 500 feet dockage, $2,500; loss on lumber, $22,500. The lumber and salt blocks were insured for $28,400. The fire, it is believed, was the work of an incendiary.

Insurance on the Property Destroyed in the Topeka Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—The following is a partial list of the insurance on the fire at Topeka, Kan., on Sunday night: Amazon, $2,000; Phenix, of Brooklyn, $2,000; Black River, New York, $2,000; Imperial, London, $4,000; Orient, $3,000; Hartford, $3,000; Brewers', $4,000; North British, $4,000; Ætna, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, $4,500; Franklin, Philadelphia, $3,800; Liverpool, London & Globe, $3,000; National, of Hartford, $2,500.

Prairie-Fires—Twenty-four Persons Burned to Death in Two Counties of Nebraska.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

The intensely dry weather of the past season has rendered everything almost as combustible as gunpowder, and already the reports come in thick and fast of the destruction of life and property by fire on the prairies.

On Thursday afternoon last, near Webster, Saline County, Nebraska, a shocking fatality occurred to Mrs. Jacob Morry, who was teaching school in a wooden building in the centre of a large prairie. Some thirty scholars were in attendance, mostly very young children. About 2 o'clock a dense cloud of smoke, rolling up from the south, gave warning of the approach of fire. Realizing the danger, Mrs. Jacob Morry, the teacher, instantly dismissed the school, and taking the little ones under her protection, started for a place of safety. She scarcely made a quarter of a mile before the flames of the prairie came dashing up with lightning speed. The grass was dry as tinder, and the fiery element swept on with resistless power. It was an awful hour for the poor woman, and yet she never shrank from the terrible danger, but pressed on with the children to reach some spot where all would be secure. All the brave woman's efforts were in vain. The fire monster described a circle within which were the doomed victims, and escape seemed impossible. Still she struggled on, and finally succeeded in placing twenty of the children beyond the reach of danger, and then, having done all that a human being could do, the poor woman, with six of the little ones, perished in the flames. Four others of the children barely escaped with their lives, being terribly burned. No sadder sight could be conceived than the spectacle of those six little charred and blackened corpses, lying side by side with that of their brave teacher, on a lone prairie in Nebraska. And yet, perhaps, there were seven more angels in heaven.

A gentleman who came in from the west last evening from Fairbury, Neb., says that the whole country has been burned over south of that place; that the destruction of property is immense; and that in Republic County alone seventeen persons have been burned to death.

On the line of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad, from Alexandria to Hastings, the entire country has been burned over, resulting in the destruction of considerable property.

Near Astell Station, on the same road, a great deal of property has been destroyed by fire. Among the heaviest losers is Capt. Frank White, who had 800 bushels of corn and 100 tons of hay destroyed. About half a mile of the ties on the St. Joseph and Denver track were burned, and Conductor Billy Williams had to relay it, as well as indulge in much profanity, before he could get his train over the road. Many other citizens in the vicinity also lost largely in stock and grain.

From various other points in Kansas and Nebraska we hear of prairie fires, resulting in loss, but are without particulars.

SPRINGFIELD.

A True Bill Found Against Ex-Collector Harper—Suspicious Theft of One of the Pekin Distillers' Bonds—Some Alterations in the Tariff Adopted by the Railroad Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 22.—The Grand Jury in the United States District Court have found a bill against John T. Harper, late Collector of this district. It was returned to the Court this morning. It charges him with embezzling $104,619.14 United States Government funds. The authorities are still of the opinion that Harper is in Canada, but have no definite knowledge of the place where he is concealed, and it is not probable that any great effort will be made to find him.

The jury are still engaged upon the case of Albert Smith, chief clerk of Harper, but there seems to be some hitch, and it is not certain when the result will be made known.

AN IMPORTANT CASE

has been on trial in the United States District Court, since yesterday, against Daniel B. Westerman, of the Pekin Alcohol Company, and his sureties for $46,000 penalties. The bond of Westerman could not be found, and its existence could not be proved satisfactorily, and the Government was therefore compelled to take a non-suit. It turned out that the bond had been stolen from the office of Collector Harper together with others given by Pekin distillers. It is not known who took the bonds, but the fact of their being gone would seem to be presumptively another proof of the connection of the late Collector with the Pekin distillers in their attempts to defraud the Government.

THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS

have now completed all the schedules of freight and passenger rates for the different roads in the State; the work is in the State Printer's hands. The following roads are allowed 5 per cent more than the rates which were published: Toledo, Wabash & Western, Western Union; Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and the Illinois & St. Louis Railroads. Their passenger tariff is 3½ cents per mile.

The Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville, the Peoria & Rock Island, and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Roads have 10 per cent added, and 3½ cents per mile for passengers.

All the other railroads to which the published schedule did not apply will be allowed an addition of 15 per cent, and 4 cents per mile for passengers. The passenger rates, therefore, range from 3½ to 4 cents a mile.

The Commissioners have visited to-day Rantoul, Ludlow, and Onargo on the Illinois Central Railroad, taking testimony in regard to the extortions which have been practiced. They visit Gilman, Fairbury, and Pontiac to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

The Engineers and Machinists to Propose Measures for the Settlement of Trade Questions—A Newspaper Man Imprisoned for Contempt of Court—Presbyterian Missionary Statistics.

THE WORKINGMEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Amalgamated Engineers and Machinists, in consideration of the present financial crisis, the anticipated scarcity of employment, and the consequent reduction of wages during the approaching winter, have resolved that communication be made to other unions, with a view to the serious consideration of the subject, and to take such measures as will either tend to arrest, or, at least, mitigate the evil, and, if possible, to devise means for the present and future settlement of all trade questions by arbitration and conciliation.

HEAVY JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered to-day in favor of John B. Green, who sued the city for $59,948 for laying water pipes under contracts with the Commissioners of Public Works. The Comptroller refused to pay the claim on the ground that the contract was not advertised and given to the lowest bidder, and that the amount was excessive. Judge Van Brunt decided that the contract was valid, and there was no question as to the excessiveness of amount.

HELD FOR CONTEMPT.

W. F. G. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, was to-day committed to the Brooklyn City Jail, by Judge Gilbert, for contempt, in refusing to disclose the name of the writer of an article in a recent issue of that paper, reflecting severely upon Judge McCue, of Brooklyn. Information is desired in order to prosecute the writer for libel. Shanks gave the name of Whitelaw Reid as the responsible editor, but declared that the regulations and his duty to his employer prevented his naming the writers of particular articles.

FOR THE SYNDICATE.

Ten millions, making $95,000,000 in all that has been delivered, were sent from the Treasury to the Syndicate in London, this week, in charge of clerks.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterian Synod met to-day in the West Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Robin A. Sawyer, Moderator, presided. The Rev. Dr. Kendall gave an account of the operations of the missionaries in the Freedmen's cause. The work has extended greatly, and its practical workings now reach the Pacific coast. The Presbyterian Church has representatives among the freedmen in every State excepting Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arizona. Dr. Kendall having said that the Board would go on gradually but surely extending its operations, advocated the planting of the Presbyterian Church wherever they had the right to do so. He begged them to remember that they could not afford to stop this work, and that missionaries must not be allowed to suffer.

The Rev. Dr. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, spoke on the same subject. He said there are among the freedmen 103 churches, 8,003 communicants, 5,700 scholars in the Sunday-schools, 3,504 scholars in the parochial schools, and 124 missionaries. Last year 1,455 churches, or less than one-third of the whole number in the Assembly, contributed to this work $57,000. During the last three years about $3,000 per year had been contributed by the churches and schools under their charge, the money going into the work they were carrying on. This, Dr. McClelland said, is a little advance, and church work is all that could be hoped for.

Dr. Ellenwood, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, addressed the Synod on the subject of foreign missions. The financial condition of the Board is very unfavorable, and the coming winter is looked forward to with apprehension.

THE MASONS.

Grand Lodge of Ohio in Session at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 22.—At the afternoon session of the Masonic Grand Lodge, the Canton Lodge was directed to prefer charges and try G. E. Baldwin, Master of said lodge, for unmasonic conduct.

A memorial, referring to the late Grand Masters Fielding and Thrall, was presented and adopted.

Charters were issued to ten new lodges.

Columbus was chosen as the place for the next meeting, and the third Tuesday in October as the time.

The Grand Officers now doing duty were all re-elected. B. D. Babcock was recognized as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah.

Iowa Grand Commandery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Oct. 22.—The Masonic Grand Commandery elected officers this morning for the ensuing year as follows: B. B. Sherman, of Vinton, R. E. G. C.; J. C. Parish, of DesMoines, V. E. G. C.; Z. C. Luse, of Iowa City, E. G. G.; James Lyman, of Council Bluffs, E. C. G.; Downing Baugh, of McGregor, E. G. P.; A. D. Sherman, of Monticello, E. G. T.; W. B. Langridge, of Muscatine, E. G. R.; J. W. Wilson, of Newton, E. G. S. W.; L. C. Hill, E. G. J. W. The installation ceremonies took place at the Central Church. The parade through the streets was imposing, and a grand ball and banquet was given at Masonic Temple this evening.

Masonic Gatherings in Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22.—Several hundred delegates have been in attendance in the Grand Lodge and other Masonic annual meetings during the past three days. The report of the Treasurer of the Grand Lodge shows resources of $112,000; surplus fund, $10,000; stock and mortgage bonds in the Masonic Temple Company, $97,000. During the session of the Grand Lodge, ninety-two orphans from the Masonic Home were presented to the members as their wards, with appropriate and beautiful ceremonies. Several hundred dollars were raised during the session of the Grand Lodge for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers. The body adjourns to-morrow.

MARINE ITEMS FROM DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—A Bay City special says the propeller Gordon Campbell, grain laden, bound down, was ashore at Whitestone Point, 6 miles above Alabaster, last evening.

The propeller Burlington and tow at 10 o'clock last night anchored safe in Travis Bay.

It is thought here that the propeller ashore at White Rock is the Bay City, Capt. Phineas Clark, as no other propeller is known to have been in that locality.

The propeller Mineral Rock reported ashore, is lying here.

WASHINGTON.

Grave-Stones for Soldiers Buried in the National Cemeteries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—The Secretary of War will, in a day or two, award the contract for headstones to mark the graves of Union soldiers interred in the National cemeteries throughout the country. The number of graves is about 250,000, and it is estimated that $800,000 of the $1,000,000 appropriated by Congress will be necessary to provide headstones of sufficient size and weight to remain in place when set up, and which must combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness. Bids for these headstones were opened on Sept. 6, but the Secretary of War has withheld his decision until each bidder could present a sample of the stone he could furnish, because there was considerable opposition to his original purpose to adopt white marble and gray granite as the quality of stone of which the headstones were to be made.

The Development of the Manufacture of Alcohol—A Republican Newspaper on Boutwell—The Indian Delegations Talking Freely and Plainly—Butler on the Credit-Mobilier Statesmen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALCOHOL EXPORTED TO EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—In the recent reports received at the Bureau here from revenue officials in various parts of the country, special mention is made of the fact that the amount of alcohol that has lately been withdrawn from bond for export to Europe is largely in excess of any former period, and the increase is likely to continue. Orders from foreign merchants are larger and more numerous than ever before. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says he can see no reason why the United States shall not, within a comparatively short space of time, supply the entire world with alcohol. He says that instead of burning and otherwise throwing away the immense quantities of grain produced in this country, as has been and is being done in some sections of the Union, that valuable product will in the future be nearly entirely utilized and consumed. Alcohol, he thinks, will become one of our chief articles of export to Europe. The fact that the demands for spirits for export are increasing is mainly attributed to the preparations being made by new and additional distilleries to begin work at an early day; and, as the facilities for transporting grain in bulk to Europe are inadequate, a large proportion of the surplus produced in this country will, in the form of spirits, find an outlet to foreign markets in the future.

AN ORGAN ON BOUTWELL'S LECTURE.

The evening Administration organ here is becoming more fearless and outspoken in its comments upon the leading men among the faithful Radical supporters of the Administration. It says editorially this evening: "Just as every old woman has a certain remedy, or thinks she has, for toothache, rheumatism, and other human ailments, so every public man has his pet financial theories, which, if adopted, will, in his opinion, bring about the golden age, when everybody will be able to buy cheap and sell dear, wages will be high and produce low, and black Fridays and financial panics and revolutions will be unknown. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Boutwell is the very latest statesman to give the public his views on this important subject; and as he had experience in that direction, his opinions are entitled to more weight than are those of most of the would-be wise men whose remedies would be worse than the disease."

THE INDIANS' GREAT FATHER INDISPOSED.

Owing to the indisposition of their great father to-day, the talk with him, which the delegations of Indians now here, were to have had, is postponed until some other day. They were to-day prepared by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the meeting at the White House. The "impression," as it is called, which was made, did not please them; and although the spokesman of the Utes let off some

PRETTY PLAIN TALK,

he was, evidently, impressed by the indications that he would have to submit to whatever his white friends at Washington, or their Agents at the Indian Reservation, were most inclined to grant. The Utes, having by treaty ceded 4,000,000 acres of their reservation to the United States, claim the privilege of spending the $25,000 annuity agreed to be paid them by the Government in any way they please; but they were informed that the annuity could only be expended as their Agent and the Government thought best.

Owray, head Chief of the Utes, and spokesman for the delegation, wanted to know if he could get 100 horses when he wanted them, to which the Commissioner of Indian Affairs replied: "No, not unless the Agent should recommend it, and the Government deemed his judgment good." The money would be expended for the Indians so as to benefit them.

Owray replied that there might be great difference of opinion between himself and the Agent as to what they needed.

"Yes," replied the Commissioner; "you might want horses, and we might give you a school-house instead."

"And perhaps you would want me to go to school," said Owray, with a good-natured laugh.

The Commissioner said he desired them to live like the whites—to plow and sow, etc.

When this was interpreted in Spanish,—the language all the delegation speak,—the Indians laughed; and Owray said they had no desire to live like the whites.

BEN BUTLER HUNTING DOWN THE CREDIT MOBILIER STATESMEN.

A report is published to the effect that Ben Butler is organizing a movement to have the Republican caucus which will nominate officers for the next House of Representatives, declare emphatically against giving any members implicated in the Credit Mobilier transactions leading position on standing committees.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

INDIAN VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A delegation of Ute Chiefs and one Apache, from Colorado Territory, held a "pow-wow" with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning, in regard to the location of their Agency. A Chief, named Ouray, was the principal speaker, and attracted much attention by his costume, which included fashionable boots, a stock and scarf-pin, and his smiling and jolly manner, in striking contrast to the imperturbability of his companions. He spoke in excellent Spanish. Commissioner Smith had a free talk with Ouray and others, and promised to give their requests due consideration.

ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

The President is unwell to-day, and has remained in the private part of the Executive Mansion. Many visitors called during the day, but were unable to see him. The President was complaining yesterday of a severe cold, but attended to his public business.

EMIGRATION ACT.

The law of July 4, 1864, which the Treasury of the Emigration Commission propose to ask Congress, at its next session, to repeal, is as follows:

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, that all contracts that shall be made by emigrants to the United States in foreign countries, in conformity to regulations which may be established by the said Commissioner, whereby emigrants shall pledge the wages of their labor for a term not exceeding twelve months to repay the expenses of their emigration, shall be held valid in law, and may be enforced in the courts of the United States, or of the several States or Territories; and such advances, if so stipulated in the contract, and the contract be recorded in the Recorder's office in the county where the emigrant shall settle, shall operate as a lien upon any land thereafter acquired by the emigrant, whether under the Homestead law, when the title is consummated, or on property otherwise acquired, until liquidated by the emigrant.

PARDON REFUSED.

President Grant to-day declined to pardon Michael Kane, convicted of killing his brother, in this city, last May, and sentenced last week to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary for two years for manslaughter, although a recommendation for pardon was signed by the entire jury that convicted him.

MORE POSTAL FACILITIES FOR CHICAGO.

The Postmaster-General issued an order to-day allowing Chicago thirteen additional carriers at $800 a year each. Also, establishing five postal stations, to be known as the North, Northwest, Southwest, South, and Stock-Yards. The following amounts are allowed for increased expenditures: Fitting up stations, $2,000; rent of stations per year, $2,500; salaries of clerks per year, $6,200; messenger service per year, $4,000. The order takes effect Dec. 1.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Senate Committee in Richmond—Testimony Regarding the Proposed Completion of the James River & Kanawha Canal.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.—Senators Conklin, Sherman, Windom, Norwood, and Davis, United States Senate Committee on Inland Transportation, arrived here yesterday. A conference was held to-day, which was attended by the Hon. Mr. Pereford, of West Virginia, and delegations of prominent citizens from Norfolk and Lynchburg. After inspecting the first level of the James River & Kanawha Canal and ship-locks, the Committee examined a number of witnesses, including Mr. Babcock Craighill, Chief Engineer of the James River Improvement, and Col. Whitcomb, Chief Engineer of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad; Gen. Haupt, former Engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel, and now General Manager of the Air Line between Richmond and Atlanta. The testimony taken was chiefly with a view of ascertaining the practicability of the proposed completion of the James River & Kanawha Canal, and the construction of a tunnel for the canal a length of 9 miles. The opinion of the engineers was to the effect that, the means being supplied for the work, the tunnel and canal would be completed within five years, at the cost of $14,000,-000.

The Committee go to-morrow to Charlestown, West Virginia, and thence to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville.

COMMERCE.

Second Day's Session of the National Board of Trade.

Report of the Executive Council Committee on Bankruptcy Laws.

Revision or Repeal of the Law of 1867 Suggested.

An Important Discussion on American Shipping Interests.

President Fraley's Report on the Department of Commerce.

Partial Report of the Committee on Transportation.

The National Board of Trade reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the President in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kittredge.

The Secretary called the roll, and forty-five delegates answered.

He also read a telegram from the Baltimore Board of Trade and Corn and Flour Exchange, expressing the regret of their delegates at their inability to attend.

AN INVITATION.

Mr. Culver, of Chicago, since many of the members had not seen Chicago since the fire, on behalf of the Board of Trade, invited the members, etc., to take a ride through the city Thursday afternoon, in order to show gentlemen what had been done here.

The invitation was accepted.

THE CURRENCY AND FINANCE COMMITTEE ENLARGED.

The Chair announced that he had been embarrassed in making up the special Committee on Currency and Finance, and suggested that it be enlarged to nine or eleven members, so that the representation of the different parts of the country could be more equally made.

Mr. Woolly, on Mr. Nourse's suggestion, moved to enlarge it to eleven, to include the President of the Board.

It was agreed to.

The Chair stated the Committee, consisting of Messrs. Woolly, of Cincinnati; Nourse, of Boston; Stranahan, of New York; Wright, of Chicago; Bonner, of St. Louis; Pinells, of Louisville; Burwell, of New Orleans; Grosvenor, of Providence; Smith, of Milwaukee; Bromberg, of Mobile, and the President.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee of the Executive Council on Bankruptcy laws, as follows:

To the National Board of Trade:

The undersigned, to whom was referred, by a vote of the Executive Council, the examination of the National law on the subject of bankruptcies, respectfully report, as follows:

By the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered to pass uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

And by the same instrument they are authorized "to make all laws which are necessary and proper for carrying into execution the power thus granted."

By the sixth article of the Constitution, all laws made under it, and by the use of the granted powers, are declared to be the supreme law of the land, and become paramount to all Constitutions and laws of the several States. Until Congress acted on the subject of bankruptcies, and during the several periods of our National life, in which we have had no law on the subject enacted by Congress, the legislation of the several States on insolvency and bankruptcy was in force in their respective territorial limits; but their power was restricted by the prohibition "that they could make no law impairing the obligation of a contract."

Hence, all the State legislation on the subject went no further than to give relief to debtors from imprisonment for debt; and, to protect them from vexatious suits; while they gave to creditors compulsory powers for obtaining possession of the estates of insolvent or bankrupt debtors, and to secure their application, as far as they would go, to the payment of debts.

If unpaid debts of such insolvents were kept alive by proper legal care and watchfulness on the part of the creditor, and the debtor by after acquired property became able to pay, such after acquired property could be made liable for the payment of such unpaid debts; and it is, perhaps, to this important feature that national laws on the subject of bankruptcy have not been permanent.

For, whenever they have been enacted, one of the most important features they had, was the utter destruction of the obligation of the contracts of the debtor; if voluntarily, or involuntarily, he surrendered the whole of his estate for distribution among his creditors.

Bankrupt and insolvent laws are among the many benefits that modern civilization has introduced into the world, and imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud or criminality, has ceased to shock us with its catalogues of sufferings.

But legislation on the subject of debts and contracts, as all experience demonstrates, is one of the most complicated problems the law-maker has to solve, and the vast and intricate dealings of merchants, traders, and bankers, and the important dependencies such dealings create, make it difficult for human skill to devise a statute that shall work with uniformity, equity, simplicity, and economy.

The experiment of a National law on the subject, has now been thrice tried in the United States, and each of the trials found unsatisfactory.

The first law was passed in the year 1800, about eleven years after the adoption of the Constitution, and after a trial of three years, was repealed in 1803. Neither the population of the country, nor its business were then very great, but mercantile distress and ruin had reached comparatively large proportions by disastrous speculations, and by the troubles growing out of the French Revolution.

Although the law had but a short existence, the proceedings under it, and the realization of the property of debtors for which it is provided, lasted for many years, and the remains of some of its cases still linger in the Courts.

After an interval of more than forty years, the second law was passed in the year 1841, and it had a shorter life than the first, being repealed in the year 1843.

It is remarkable that this interval of forty years was characterized by the most important effects and developments the world has witnessed.

For the first fourteen years an almost universal war existed in Europe, and our own entanglement with the belligerents, and especially with Great Britain, caused many and great vicissitudes in the business and fortunes of our citizens.

For the following fourteen years we had a process of settlements going on under the State laws, marked by widespread insolvency and sacrifice of property, which it was attempted to mitigate by stay laws and other dishonest and disreputable devices.

But no re-enactment of a National Bankrupt law took place, and those who sank in the great struggle were left as best they might, to retrieve their fortunes with such leniency as more fortunate ones who survived the storm would allow.

After this perilous settlement, the business of the country assumed large and wide-spread proportions. Population rapidly increased, the revenues of the General Government were abundant, the National public debt of the revolution, and of the war of 1812, was paid off, and a large surplus accumulated in the Treasury, and was distributed among the States, to be recalled at the pleasure of the Government.

Then came the financial crisis of 1837, the universal suspension of specie payments by the banks throughout the United States, and, to adjust, settle, and wipe out the mass of debts that then pressed upon the people, the short-lived act of 1841 was passed.

On its repeal, the business of the country was again remitted to the care of the State insolvent laws, and for nearly a quarter of a century they furnished the only relief for debtors and creditors in cases of insolvency.

The present law, passed in 1867, had its origin in a condition of affairs without a parallel.

Civil war had desolated a great portion of the national territory, and had utterly changed the fortunes and social conditions of large masses of our people. Debts had practically been canceled by violent processes, and to a great extent both debtor and creditor felt a necessity for the intervention of the power confided to Congress, to apply the only adequate remedy: "Release from the obligations of contracts."

The third law has now been in operation for upwards of six years, and under it, by voluntary and forced submission to its provisions, numerous estates have passed into the hands of Assignees for settlement and distribution.

It has probably worked out the only remedy for the mass of debt and embarrassment that grew out of the late war; and is now on its trial as to its fitness for

the settlement of cases arising out of the steady and regular course of trade and commerce.

While it is true that the bankrupt system of Great Britain has been gradually built up since 1543, and to some extent is the model for our law, it must be recollected that the limited area of territory over which it acts in that kingdom, and the difference in the methods of transacting business, which prevail there, should be duly regarded in forming a bankrupt law for the United States.

Endeavoring then, to examine the working of our law by the lights of the experience furnished in its application to contracts made since its enactment, we have come to the conclusion that it needs a very thorough revision to adapt it to commercial transactions, made in the ordinary and regular way of business, and unaffected by any violent reactions growing out of a state of war, or of universal disruption of the courses of trade.

In the attempt to reach and define all possible contingencies that may arise in a case of bankruptcy, the most technical and artificial devices known to the legal mind have been framed in the hope to meet and master them.

Hence, the first steps in the process place both debtor and creditor in the charge of officers appointed by the Courts, and such officers depend on remuneration for their services by fees.

The duties, to a large extent purely technical, which are to be discharged by these officers, give them many opportunities for charging such fees by interposing difficulties in the way of receiving proofs and papers required by law.

A creditor, who has called upon his private counsel to prepare his papers, and paid him for the service, often finds that such papers are not satisfactory to a Register; that officer is the chief pivot on which the law moves; and he, if he chooses, may object to and alter the form of a proof, and demand a fee for the service, that will be not only vexatious but oppressive.

In the same way, clerks, Marshals, messengers, and assistants engaged in the preliminary processes and service, are paid by fees, and any one who has had but slight experience in such matters, knows how rapidly they accumulate, and how difficult it is to understand by what rules they are computed.

The law provides that the estate of a bankrupt shall pass into the hands of an Assignee to be administered; and, while it gives the appointment of the Assignee to the creditors who have proved their debts, it places him so completely in the power and under the supervision of the Court that he can scarcely move beyond the simplest cases of sale of property, or collection of a debt, without an order from the Judge; and such orders quite often are not attainable before a reference has been made to a Register, or some other officer, and possibly by a call for a jury.

The expenses of the Assignee and his compensation must also be paid out of the estate before distribution is made to creditors; and when distribution is ordered it must be computed, and made by the agency of a Register or other court official.

The result of the whole system is, that by these charges the estate is so much diminished that it very rarely happens that creditors receive a dividend at all approaching the amount that had been offered by way of composition.

Indeed, the results of settlements under the law, that have been communicated to us, are almost incredible,—in many cases where 50 per cent of the debts were reasonably expected, only 10 or 15 per cent has been realized.

Such experience is not limited to our own country, for it is stated in an English journal of great authority, that in Great Britain the charges for settlement of the estates of bankrupts amounts on the average to 50 per cent of the estates assigned under the law.

It is manifest from the general expression of our business men, that our law is not satisfactory, and the amendment made to it at the last session of Congress is considered as most unjust and partial. That amendment refers specially to the exemptions of property belonging to the debtor, that shall not pass to the Assignee.

If Congress had provided for an allowance to the debtor that should be uniform, no one would have good reason for complaint; but when in addition to the exemption of $500 they specifically allow they grant what may be allowed by State laws, they enter a region of almost unknown quantities.

The State laws vary in their pecuniary allowances, from $300 up to $3,000; and where homestead and furniture allowances are granted almost without limitation, a debtor may remain in a very comfortable condition after his debts have been extinguished by law.

Under such a system the law ceases to be uniform throughout the United States, and it may well be doubted whether by the introduction of such provisions, the law does not become unconstitutional.

If the law is to work a full discharge of the debtor from all obligations existing at the time he becomes the subject of its application, the credit should have the right to insist that his claim should not be affected by any local law.

There are other defects in the law that may be briefly noticed. The several District Courts of the United States, all have original jurisdiction in cases of bankruptcy; and while in some degree their proceedings are regulated by the rules adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States, yet in many cases the opinion of the District Judge becomes final and conclusive, and this has led to different decisions in different districts on the same point; for the correction of which no appeal is allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the sum in controversy does not exceed $2,000.

It results from our examination of the law and from the opinions of many of our most intelligent business men, whose personal experience of its working entitles their judgment to great respect; that the time has come for very radical amendments, or for its absolute repeal.

If we may be permitted to venture on any suggestions for its amendment, we would say:

First—That the whole system of compensation by fees should be abolished, and that clerks, Marshals, messengers, and Registers should be paid by fixed salaries as the Judges are.

Second—That the numerous references of the administration of the estate of a bankrupt to the Court, should be superseded by enlarging the discretion and powers of the Assignee.

Third—That to aid the Assignee in the settlement of the estate confided to him, the creditors should, at the same time he is chosen, choose also a committee of not less than three nor more than five creditors, who should have power to authorize compromises and settlements with debtors, and to direct and approve of sales of property, and to audit and settle the accounts of the Assignee, and make distribution.

Fourth—That unless application was made to the Court for its intervention, by a creditor whose debt had been proved, the whole burden of the realization, settlement, and distribution of the estate, should be left absolutely to the Assignee and Committee; and that the proof of debts should be made in such form as was satisfactory to the Assignee and a majority of the Committee.

Fifth—That the amount and kind of property to be exempt from the assignment should be fixed by the law of the United States, and not be diminished or enlarged by any State law.

We recommend the simplification of the law in the foregoing manner, because we are satisfied by experience that the best settlements are made when creditors and debtors alike feel that the management of their affairs is in their own hands; that they are the best judges of their own interests, and can meet and apply practical knowledge to the settlement of difficult cases in a way and with an effect much more successful and satisfactory than could be had through a proceeding in Court, and by the expensive and tedious processes of equity proceedings.

We recommend, therefore, that a memorial shall be prepared, praying Congress to cause a revision of the bankrupt law of the year 1867, to be made by a commission, to consist of the Attorney-General of the United States and seven merchants, bankers, and manufacturers, who shall report at as early a day as may be practicable what amendments, if any, should be made to the law, or whether it is expedient that it should be repealed.

FREDERICK FRALEY,
WILLIAM GROSVENOR,
Committee.

Oct. 15, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Chair announced that arrangements had been made by the Secretary for mailing and forwarding letters.

The Chair announced that the delegates from the Wilmington Board of Trade were present—Messrs. Preston Lee and George W. Grove.

Mr. Gano, of Cincinnati, suggested that all committees which had to submit reports should have them printed. He made a motion to that effect, which was adopted.

It was moved that the subject of Postal Telegraphy be referred to a Committee of Five.

The motion was lost.

The Chair said the first business in order was the report on the Department of Commerce. Since the report was not quite ready, it was postponed temporarily.

AMERICAN SHIPPING INTEREST.

The third proposition, and the next one in order, was as follows:

Resolved, That a just regard for the increase of American shipping interests should cause Congress to encourage American ship-builders and ship-owners by an allowance of bounties for building ships, whether the materials used in construction be of foreign or American production; so that the American ship-builder may be placed as nearly as possible upon the same footing as his competitors in other countries.

Resolved, That the Board would renew its recommendation to Congress, that all articles of foreign product, needed for the subsistence and general use on board vessels engaged in the foreign trade, be allowed to be withdrawn without payment of duty from bonded warehouse.

Resolved, That justice to the ship-owning interest, and the best welfare of the national commerce, alike demand that the right be conceded by law to American citizens to purchase tonnage wherever built or owned, and to place it under the protection of their own flag.

Mr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, moved the adoption of the first resolution.

BOUNTIES DISAPPROVED OF.

Mr. Hawley, of Detroit, said it struck him, for one at least, he could not approve of the resolution giving bounties. The ship-building interest would flourish and thrive when given a fair chance with other industries. They had better remove all impediments to the progress of that industry. Some ship-builders felt a lower cost of iron, &c., would enable them to compete with shipbuilders on the Clyde. With a tariff which would admit articles entered into ship-building duty free, and when the currency was improved, they could compete with foreign shipbuilders. They must look to general measures to remedy the evils complained of. The third resolution met the case so far as the destruction of the carrying trade was concerned. It was hoped they would not now begin to enact resolutions which favored one industry at the expense of another. The Board had once requested Congress to make a tariff which did not discriminate against any branch of business, and that was the true ground to take now. They must not recommend to Congress to depart from its equal policy to discriminate in favor of ship-building, much as they wanted it built up.

WILMINGTON DEPLORES SHIP-BUILDING AGITATION.

Mr. Stone, of Wilmington, said his city had a deep interest in iron ship-building, and he wanted to speak on behalf of his ship-builders. All of them were unanimous that the passage of the first resolution was unnecessary. The cost of building iron ships on the Clyde was constantly going up, owing to the coal and labor questions, while here the increase of labor and quantity of iron and labor-saving machines so decreased the cost that there was now only 10 per cent difference between building here and abroad. [Cheers.] So the American iron ship-builders did not want the resolution. They remembered the efforts made to secure legislation on the subject and the inability of them. The business must take its chances in Congress. The Wilmington people deplored the agitation of the question, since it kept people in uncertainty. They were expecting some action from Congress all the time, either to lower or raise the cost of building. He hoped the Board would table the question.

FREETRADE IN SHIPS.

Mr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, said the Executive Council had fairly considered the resolutions. All that had been said came from special localities. Wilmington had the monopoly of building vessels for the coasting trade, and did not think at all of foreign commerce. They did not think that people wanted to sail their ships under the American flag. Merchants should have a right to buy ships where they pleased, and put them under their own flag. It would not interfere with ship-building. He hoped all the resolutions would be passed.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DIVIDED ON THE QUESTION.

Mr. Smith, of Milwaukee, said, the resolution came from the Executive Council, of which he was a member, but since he should oppose the resolution, he would say the Council was not an unit for it. He admired the spirit of the Wilmington people, who said they could take care of themselves, and his information was that such was the growing sentiment of this country. The advance in the cost of iron, etc., in England placed Americans where they could soon compete successfully. So he was utterly opposed to the resolution, but he would support the third one.

Mr. Fairbank, of Chicago, moved to table the first and second resolutions (vote them down). He withdrew it, however.

Mr. Wright, of Chicago, was also a member of the Council, and agreed with Mr. Smith.

AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING PROSPERING.

Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, agreed that the ship-builders desired to be let alone, and needed no protection. If they could soon compete with Clyde-built ships, they should vote against all the resolutions, especially the last. If they could compete with the Clyde, since iron, labor, and coal were on their side, why did they want free ships? Ship-builders here began to see they had their opponents at an advantage, and no other interest showed as much activity. The English people were surprised. Three American-built ships were at Liverpool to-day, built without bounty, their cost not less than $550,000, equal in strength and speed to English ones, and about equal in cost. Six others were now building. Since ship-builders asked no bounties, and since English builders were looking for the loss of their trade, the latter should not be encouraged by the passage of the third resolution and make efforts to keep what they were losing. Last year in New York he saw what was coming, and the Convention had wisely postponed action on the resolutions. The future was bright, and they must not give bounties direct or indirect to ship-builders or owners. The day of bounties was past. Public sentiment was against them.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION OBJECTED TO.

Mr. Crocker, of Boston, inquired if there was not some drawback to the foreign material used in shipping. He was not altogether conversant with the matter, but he believed that this was not the time to raise such a question as that proposed by the resolutions. This was not the time to petition Congress for special legislation on the subject of ship-building, or any other.

GENERAL DEBATE.

Mr. Stranahan, of New York, did not propose to combat at the present time the reasoning of gentlemen. The passage of the second resolution certainly could not hurt any one. The advantages given to British vessels in regard to provisioning ships should be given to ours. Wilmington could not build ships for the foreign trade since they could not be run.

The Wilmington delegate said they had built two vessels for the Pacific Mail Company.

Mr. Stranahan said that was not trading with a foreign country. Let the first and third resolutions go, but adopt the second.

It was asked what the difference was between running to Panama and Liverpool.

Mr. Stranahan found quite a difference.

Mr. Wetherill said the provisioning for a round trip might cost $6,000, of which only 5 per cent was of foreign articles.

Mr. Stranahan said he had seen vessels waiting for wheat and corn to sail to Liverpool, and out of ninety only ten had our flag, since we could not man and furnish them as cheaply as European States, and that was the great trouble. Our wages were double theirs, and that could not be helped. But we could allow our vessels to be repaired, etc., with foreign articles, free of duty. It did not amount to much, but still it made a difference.

A WORD FOR THE SHIPPERS.

Mr. Burwell, of New Orleans, spoke for those who freighted ships, and felt no disposition to vote for the first two resolutions, since they did not help those he represented. He had listened with interest to the accounts of the progress of ship-building, and fancied no special protection was needed. Now, New Orleans exported a million and a half bales of cotton, chiefly on iron vessels, 85 per cent at least, and nearly all on foreign vessels. But no one could fail to see that the abundance of raw material in the Valley of the Mississippi would make it the great producing centre of the country. The trained laborers of Europe were pouring in here. Cheap food drew skilled labor here to work against Europe. He would vote against the first two and for the third, since iron steamboats must inevitably be built at St. Louis and Pittsburgh. There was the food, coal, and iron, and there the labor would go. He believed his countrymen would work out this problem without further protection.

HISTORY OF EXPORT TRADE.

Mr. Meissner, of New York, gave a history of the export business for the last three years. All the ship-builders whom he knew had assured him that their yards were doing well. Still, the higher expense of running American vessels was detrimental to our interests. The third resolution he favored, seeing no reason why American houses should not purchase vessels even if built abroad. He also described the increasing commerce of this country with Norway and Sweden, almost entirely in wooden ships. The first and second resolutions he could not support.

LET THE SHIP-BUILDING INTEREST ALONE.

Mr. Kinzie, of Cincinnati, thought that the present shipping business might be left to the people managing it. Secretary Boutwell said that during the last year 73 per cent of exports was carried in American ships, to 76 the year before.

Mr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, was neither ship-builder nor owner, and was disinterested about it. He felt the three resolutions must stand or fall together, though they probably would not.

Mr. Davis, of Cincinnati, said some of the members of the Council had stated why they did not agree there. The changes in the coal and iron trade since that report was made indicated they should let the subject alone.

ALL THE SHIP-YARDS ARE BUSY.

Mr. Dore, of Chicago, was in favor of the last resolutions, but opposed to the first. His information about the vessel interest was that all the ship-yards were busy. If so, what more was desired? The fostering of any one interest at the expense of others was wrong in principle, and the arguments used for its specious. Recently an English committee visited the Wisconsin iron mines with a view of moving their entire machinery here. If so, why should any special privileges be granted to people using iron? Wilmington needed no protection, it said, and though it made only coasting vessels, yet they were as seaworthy as others. As for the second resolution, it might be well to pass it. Seamen's wages were cheaper abroad, but provisions were cheaper here.

LEGISLATION A DRAWBACK TO THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Perey, of Portland, explained, as a member of the Executive Council, that the action taken there had been misunderstood by Mr. Hoffman. There was no unanimity in the passage of the resolutions. They were a compromise,—something which was always evil. He hoped the day was passing when they relied on legislation. They had had too much of it. He believed if Congress did not meet for five years the country would have greater prosperity than it ever enjoyed. He represented a country which was interested in cheap transportation as much as the West was, and, if cheap labor was given them, would give the West cheap ships. He had no objection to the second resolution, but he had to the third. Should they strike at the industry of the country by admitting free ships against American labor? If there were free trade with the Dominion, then their ships could come in free, but he didn't like this piecemeal free trade. There must be a reciprocity. Next year the increase of American shipping would be decided. Every ship-yard in Maine was alive, and the only drawback was the want of muscle. If the labor were obtained, ships could be turned out at as cheap a rate as anywhere. The question of subsidies and bounties was unpopular. The great drawback to the prosperity of the Dominion people was the subsidies they relied on. They destroyed any country.

CONGRESSIONAL BOUNTIES AGAIN DECRIED.

Mr. Taylor, of Cincinnati, did not believe in bounties, but was glad to hear they were not needed. The second resolution was important. All other nations allowed a drawback on supplies, and our ships must be placed on an equality with others. He should vote for the third, since he believed an American citizen had a right to buy a thing where he could find it cheapest. To pass a law to that effect would run up prices on the Clyde 10 per cent owing to the increased demand. Ultimately he believed all the ships would be built here, but in the meanwhile it was well to have a little competition. The shipping interest had the dry rot before the war for steam was beginning to run outward, and England got the start by adopting iron and steam first, but they would not do it hereafter.

Mr. Nazro, of Boston, said he agreed with what had been said with regard to bounties and special legislation. He thought the days of the latter were over. Congress ought to be asked to pass a law allowing citizens to purchase vessels wherever they could find them, and sail them under the American flag.

BEFORE THE WAR AND SINCE.

Mr. Woolley, of Ohio, said that, before the war and the adoption of the tariff, America had 3,000,000 tonnage. Since the war and the adoption of the tariff, our sails had been driven from the sea, and we now have no marine to speak of. The resolutions did not call for class legislation, but proposed to remove it, for the tariff was nothing but class legislation. If we are now in condition to build ships almost as cheaply as as they can be built on the Clyde, what was the necessity of Government interfering with citizens, and endeavoring to regulate their purchases. But it was stated that ships could be bought in Norway 30 per cent cheaper than here. If so, there was a 30 per cent tax protecting American builders.

FREE-TRADE DISCUSSION.

Mr. Wetherell, in reply to a slap at his Philadelphia ships, said they cost $600,000 on the Clyde.

Mr. Woolley wanted to know what they wanted of any protection then.

Mr. Stone, of Wilmington, said the third resolution had opened the whole free-trade question. If they were to have free trade do not give it piecemeal. To vote down the first and second resolutions and adopt the third, was inconsistent. Nobody said ships could be built quite as cheaply as on the Clyde. Do not do anything on the subject at all. If there was to be special advantages to ship-owners, give ship-builders free trade in iron.

AMERICA NOT THE MARITIME POWER SHE WAS.

Mr. Dorr, of Buffalo, said before the war American ships had the preference all over the world, and they had the best ships built in the world, as a committee of the English House of Commons had reported; stating that in America they had the best constructed and manned ship. The American people were ship-builders from an early date from necessity. The country was heavily timbered. This country produced everything needed in ship-building. And why had our commerce been driven from the ocean? Our flag did not protect our ships. The flags of other nations did. England went into the building of iron ships, since it had all the material for them, but no wood. It cost less to insure them. Many men when the war came sold their ships to foreign governments, and our commerce dwindled down to nothing, and the ship-builders went into other pursuits. Thus we had no labor. Now the people were gradually picking up. There was a reaction in favor of wood, and wooden-ships would continue to be made. Iron was growing dear, and there was a question as to the coal supply. They had memorialized Congress and got no help. Finally they went to work for themselves and settled the question practically, and wooden ships were getting to have the preference. The shipping trade was returning to New England.

THE FIRST RESOLUTION.

Mr. Baker, of St. Louis, moved a division of the question so as to see if they could make some progress. He wished to vote on the resolutions separately.

Col. Grosvenor asked if it were not in order to move the rejection of the first resolution? There seemed to be scarcely any advocacy of it, and to get rid of it would narrow the field. He moved the body proceed to vote on the first resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

The resolution was rejected.

The yeas and nays were called on the passage of the resolution, and it was defeated, Messrs. Stranahan, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and Messrs. Hoffman and Massey, of the Philadelphia Exchange, alone voting in the affirmative. The nays were 58.

THE SECOND RESOLUTION.

The second resolution was again read.

Mr. Cook, of Cincinnati, moved to amend it by inserting after the word trade "and all materials used in their construction."

Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, said he would remind the gentleman that foreign materials for building vessels could now be brought into the United States free of duty, but that that provision did not apply to vessels engaged in inland trade. The law was a dead letter, for builders did not find it worth their while to do anything under it.

Mr. Hawley, of Detroit, thought the amendment might remove a discrimination. Why should not the inland navigation be greatly benefitted, which was not the case under the present law.

Bart Able favored the amendment. He proposed to favor anything which encouraged free shipping, and he thought the amendment did.

Mr. Cook, after hearing the law, had proposed to withdraw the amendment, but now renewed it. He could not vote for the third resolution, and at the same time tax materials brought in here to build vessels with.

Mr. Hawley suggested that the words be "foreign and domestic trade."

Mr. Baker asked if that did not give double protection to domestic ships. Foreign trade could not compete at all with the coasting business.

Mr. Houghton, of Milwaukee, said, in view of the demands of foreign shipping, they might cut down the price of things entering into the furnishing of such ships. That action was not needed for inland trade, where there was no competition. Nor did he see any force in the amendment, in view of the laws now in the statute-books. There was no necessity for running all the time to Congress for aid. He favored freedom of trade in all things, not reaching it hastily, but wisely. If our ships found any real advantage in the second resolution when abroad, he would vote for it, but it certainly was not needed at the West, and it would be impracticable on the Lakes, unless another special corps of officers was created.

Col. Grosvenor thought the amendment was misunderstood. Many gentlemen present wanted to see cheaper facilities for water transportation by every route. The surest way to it was to secure the cheaper vessels and barges on inland routes. Hence they suggested it was proper that materials for vessels to be used on inland waters should be admitted duty free. He would like to have it read as follows: "Used on board vessels in the foreign trade and the materials to be used in building all vessels, whether engaged in foreign or inland traffic, be allowed to be withdrawn without payment." In making the amendment, it did not seem to him that it involved the inconvenience of the one offered by the gentleman from Milwaukee. It had nothing to do with stores, but simply called for equal justice to the West and the inland marine interest.

Mr. Grover, of New York, said the whole discussion had not touched the base of the matter. They had been told indirectly that the difficulty in the way of the prosperity of American ocean commerce was the high rate of wages paid. He could see no reason why the foreigners should not be our carriers on the high seas as well as in the streets of our cities, when they bear our brick and mortar. If free trade was desired, why was it not agreed upon, instead of wrangling over the duty on a few dollars in supplies on ship-board. The discussion seemed to him to be trifling with a matter of considerable importance to the country at large.

Mr. Hoffman said the amendment had really been voted down when the first resolution was in order.

Mr. Cook accepted Col. Grosvenor's amendment.

The Chair, referring to Mr. Hoffman's point, held the amendment in order.

Mr. Baker offered an amendment to include all material used in the manufacture of railroad cars, locomotives, etc. [Applause.] If the object was to cheapen transportation, the resolution must apply to railroads too.

The Chair ruled it out of order.

TIME WASTED ON NOTHING.

Mr. Fairbank thought much time was spent on a trifling resolution. The shipping interest was the most prosperous in the country, and it was folly to spend time discussing a resolution to furnish them materials duty free. Freights were higher than for twenty years. He trusted they would vote on the resolution and vote it down. He favored the amendments so far as they favored free trade, for he was a free-trader, but they could not go into a discussion of theories. Let them stick to practical matters.

Mr. Wright, of Chicago, moved to indefinitely postpone the whole subject.

It was then moved by Mr. Fairbank to table the whole subject, including the third resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Covington, of Cincinnati, wanted to know if they intended to dodge a question of so much importance. He would have liked a square vote on that subject.

A motion to reconsider the vote to table that motion was made.

The motion to table was lost.

The motion to reconsider was carried.

Mr. Dow, of Buffalo, moved that they proceed to vote without further discussion.

Parliamentary law was discussed for a time.

Col. Grosvenor was opposed to the resolution without his amendment.

Debate was then cut off.

Col. Grosvenor's amendment was lost.

The resolution was lost—ayes, 22; noes, 34.

THE THIRD RESOLUTION.

The third resolution was read.

Mr. Nazro, of Boston, moved to amend by adding at the end, "Upon the payment of a reasonable duty upon the cost."

It was carried—ayes, 31; noes, 29.

Mr. Haskell, of Portland, called for the yeas and nays on the resolution.

The resolution as amended was lost—yeas, 40; nays, 23—since 42 votes were necessary to its passage.

Chicago voted in the affirmative, with the exception of Mr. How. Wilmington voted in the negative.

Mr. McLaren declined to vote because he thought the proposition an inconsistent one, but subsequently voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Bond, of Boston, had favored the resolution, but had changed his mind when he heard of the successful progress of ship-building. A change of policy was one of the worst things it had to contend with, and therefore he had voted against the resolution.

THE RICHMOND DELEGATION.

Mr. Burwell offered a resolution requesting the delegates from the Board of Trade of Richmond to be placed on the same footing as the Dominion delegates, to participate in discussions, but not to vote.

After a long discussion, devoid of general interest, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

HE WILL MOVE TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. Able gave notice that, Thursday, he would move to reconsider the votes taken on the second and third resolutions, relative to shipping interests.

REPORT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The Secretary then read the report of the Chair on the Department of Commerce, as follows:

To the National Board of Trade:

By a resolution of the Executive Council, adopted at a meeting held in February, 1873, it was requested to prepare a report on the subject of a Department of Commerce, and to submit the draft of a bill to be forwarded to Congress, if approved by the Board, which should provide for the establishment of such a department.

The commercial conventions held at Detroit in 1865, and at Boston in 1868, expressed with unanimity their opinions that the trade and commerce of the country were of such magnitude and importance as demanded the special recognition and care of the General Government.

Since the organization of the National Board of Trade, that body, by repeated resolutions, has expressed the same opinion; and, by resolutions and memorials, and by the personal representations of the Executive Council, addressed to the President of the United States, officers of the Government, Senators and Representatives, have striven to procure favorable action and legislation for carrying their declaratory opinions into effect.

Hitherto they have been unsuccessful, but every additional year's experience tends to confirm the soundness and importance of their views.

It is well known that every great commercial country has Ministers of Cabinet rank, to whom the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures are intrusted, and it is somewhat remarkable that the United States have not followed their example.

They have, however, felt the necessity for some care of those great interests, and, by partial legislation, confided them in some measure to the Treasury Department, and to bureaus with limited objects and powers.

The present magnitude of the finances of the country, the management of the funded debt, the devising of measures for the support of the public credit, and the submission of plans for raising revenue, are now quite as great burdens as should be laid on the Treasury, while the mass of other important but diversified objects now thrown there by the legislation of nearly a century demands separation and special care.

An examination of the laws devolving duties on the Treasury will satisfy any one who takes an interest in the subject that many important matters cannot receive such care and attention as they should have.

They must, of necessity, be referred by the Secretary to subordinate officers and clerks for consideration, and the result of such references is partial and temporary expedients to dispose of daily work, without any systematic or comprehensive consideration.

The foreign and domestic commerce of the country is of such immense proportions, and is affected in its movements by so many laws, customs, and usages, that a careful study of them would furnish full occupation for a mind of the first order, aided by all the light that could be thrown on them by the examination and reports of subordinate officers.

In the regulations for our foreign and coastwise trade there are many features that the introduction of railroad, canal, and river transit have rendered inappropriate, if not oppressive.

Tonnage-taxes, measurements, registry-enrollments, and licenses are required for ships and barges going to the same points by water that are reached inland by cars, while the latter are almost wholly exempt from any Governmental supervision. The steam engines, hull, and equipment of a river steamer are required to be examined, proved, and passed by a United States Inspector, for insuring the safety of passengers and freight, while the locomotive and its train of cars are running alongside of the steamboat in uninspected and dangerous independence.

One set of commercial vehicles may be inspected and cared for too much and another set too little, but both sets should have the benefit of intelligent supervision and regulation.

So also of rivers and harbors, light-houses, port regulations, pilotage, quarantine regulations, and emigrants, the provisions for which should be adequate and uniform.

Then, after internal revenue, tax, and tariff laws have been framed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and adopted by Congress, the practical application of such laws, and the collections to be made under them, should be with the Department of Commerce. The influence of such laws on the industrial interests of the nation would constantly be in view, and recommendations for their amendment could be made from the practical knowledge of their workings, which such special and high responsibility would give.

And so also of the agriculture, manufactures, and mines of the country, the statistics of which should be carefully and systematically collected and compared, with a view to fostering them, by the use of such powers as are granted to the National Government, and by the diffusion of information among the people as to their value, extent, and completeness.

As the regulation of commerce among the several States and with foreign nations is confided to Congress by the Constitution, the need for the investigation of the whole of such inter-State traffic is quite important, and has hitherto been almost entirely neglected, and it is daily becoming more and more a matter of public concern.

How far, and with what minuteness of object and detail, such trade should be legislated for by Congress, and how far a Department of Commerce should act as advisory to State authorities, it is quite impossible now to define.

But at present it is clear that, so far as national legislation has yet been suggested, the projects are crude and indefinite; and so far as the legislation of States, or the want of it, goes, there is no central thinking mind considering such important problems, and gathering the information and producing it in such form as would have weight in bringing about the passage of uniform State laws, where they are so manifestly necessary and important.

The more one examines the vast and complicated interests of the United States, and the constant and extensive dealings its citizens have with each other, the more clear and conclusive does it become that some better plan than we now have should be adopted for the study and care of their interests.

As we have advanced in population, wealth, and diversified interests and industries, the executive departments have increased in numbers; the Navy, Interior, and Justice, have been added to the three originally established; and the Post-Office, which, as well as the office of Attorney-General, were originally subordinate, have been elevated to what are known as Cabinet places.

The great interests of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and mining, still linger in the Treasury or the Interior, and have hitherto at best only reached partially to bureaus.

If such a department as we have asked for shall be established, it will soon be found that the objects for its care, which I have only and imperfectly enumerated, will greatly increase in number as well as importance.

Let any one place himself, in imagination, in the commercial or manufacturing world at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and compare that world with the present. He will then begin to find, if he has not hitherto made the discovery, that what was originally sufficient then, for government and for the people, falls very short now for meeting the public exigencies.

Our patriot fathers, in careful wisdom, limited the number of executive officers of the Government by the wants of a young nation of then limited and undeveloped capacities. The feeble and struggling few, just emerged from the toil and blood of achieving independence, have become a gigantic nation, and it is bound to enlarge its ideas and provide adequately for all its wants.

I have stated, at the outset of this report, that every foreign government of any commercial importance has a Department of Commerce or its political equivalent.

Selecting from these that of Great Britain, as an object for comparison, we find in her Board of Trade many of the elements that should be used by us for our Department of Commerce.

That Board of Trade was established in 1660, with quite limited powers. It was tried a while, as if to feel its way, abolished, and after several efforts the foundations were laid for it on which it now rests. By general legislation it has had confided to it almost every object that concerns the material welfare of mankind.

Many of the members of the Board are familiar with the pamphlet printed by order of the Executive Council in 1871.

The duties of the English Board of Trade are thus enumerated it the description furnished by its Secretary, Sir Louis Mallet: "To take cognizance of all matters relating to trade and commerce, involving an extensive correspondence with the mercantile interests of the country; to advise other departments upon such subjects; the Foreign Office in commercial matters arising out of treaties or negotiations with foreign States; the Home Office, with respect to the grant of and provisions of charters or letters patent by the Crown; and the Treasury, in matters connected with the customs and excise laws; also, to superintend the conduct of all bills and questions before Parliament which relate to commerce, and to exercise some control over all private bills so far as the protection of the public interest is concerned."

To enable it to discharge these duties, special acts of Parliament in vast numbers, and embracing a great variety of subjects, have been passed, and railways, shipping, and merchant service in all its branches, municipal affairs, water and gas-works, statistics, etc., etc., have been placed under its supervision, and, to a large extent, too, under its control.

Of course, under the limited powers of our National Government, the control of a Department of Commerce would also be limited; but its usefulness as an organ for gathering information, diffusing it and making it available for legislation in the proper quarters, would be incalculable.

I have very imperfectly sketched my views on the subject, and can only add that my experience of the business of the country, its great and rapid increase, and the insufficiency of our present National laws for its care, all concur in making it a matter of most earnest and continued attention on the part of our association that a Department of Commerce shall be established at an early day, and be clothed with adequate power for comprehensive usefulness.

For accomplishing such a result, I complete the duty assigned to me by presenting the annexed draught of a bill for that purpose. Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK FRALEY, President.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE DEPARTMENT.

The following act for the establishment of the proposed Department of Commerce, which the Chairman was instructed to prepare for presentation to Congress, was also read:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be, and hereby is, an executive department, to be called the Department of Commerce. Said department shall be charged with the supervision and care of the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and mining interests of the United States, in so far as the same may be confided to the National Government by the Constitution.

2. Said department shall be charged with the execution of all the laws of the United States relating to trade and commerce, both foreign and domestic; to rivers and harbors; to lighthouses, port charges, quarantine, emigration, pilotage, tonnage, and the measurement, registry, enrollment and licensing of vessels, and, generally, of all matters included in the navigation laws; and shall have the supervision and control of all the officers and agents appointed to cary all such laws into effect.

3. Said department shall also be charged with the execution of the laws of the United States, imposing duties on imports; and taxes and excises pertaining to internal revenue; and shall have the supervision, direction, and control of the Collectors and other officers employed under such laws.

4. Said department shall collect, collate, and tabulate statistics relating to the agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and mining of the United States; and publish and circulate the same in such manner as may be provided by law.

5. Said department shall from time to time communicate to the other executive departments the information received by it, from its correspondence and inquiries, on matters under the care of said Department; accompanying the same with such suggestions as may be useful for correcting defects in treaties, laws, or regulations, or for the amendment of the same; for the protection of the persons and interests of the people of the United States.

6. Said department shall carefully examine and compare all State laws and regulations on the subject of agriculture, manufactures, mining, trade and commerce; and also all local usages, customs, and charges which affect commerce, among the several States; and where the same shall be found solely under the control of the several States, endeavor by correspondence with the State Governments to secure uniformity in the State laws on those subjects.

7. In so far as this act shall operate to transfer powers and duties from other executive departments to the department hereby established, the Secretary of said department shall, after conference with the Secretary of the Department from which such transfers are to be made, report to the President what transfers should be made; and, on the approval thereof by the President, such transfers shall be carried into effect; and the clerks and other officers, connected therewith shall be placed under the supervision and control of the Department of Commerce.

8. The officers of the said department shall be a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. They shall hold these offices for the same time, and under the same tenure, and receive the same compensation, as may be payable to the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury Department. In the absence or inability of the Secretary to act, the Assistant Secretary shall act pro tempore.

9. There shall be a chief clerk, and such additional clerks and other officers as may be provided by law, who shall be appointed by the Secretary, receive such compensation as may be fixed by law, and hold their offices at the pleasure of the Secretary.

10. The Secretary of said department shall annually, in the month of October, make a report to the President, to be by him laid before Congress at its next session; which report shall contain an account of the operations of the department for the year ending on the 30th day of June preceding said report. And in said reports the Secretary shall make such suggestions for the amendment and improvement of the laws and regulations that pertain to the matters confided to the care of the department, as from the information received by it, or from the experience of the practical working of such laws, he shall deem of importance to the public interest.

11. That so much of any law as is hereby altered or suppled be and the same is hereby repealed.

FOR AND AGAINST THE REPORT AND ACT.

Mr. Allen, of Philadelphia, had listened to the report with satisfaction, and hoped the Executive Committee would be requested to continue its efforts with Congress to secure a department such as was mentioned, and that the report be accepted.

Mr. Bromberg, of Mobile, held it was a step in the wrong direction. The power of the Federal Government was large enough now. He hoped the consideration of the matter would be postponed till Thursday.

Mr. Allen did not suppose the matter would cause any debate, it had been indorsed so often by the Board. The Board would stultify its actions were it to change its course.

Mr. Bromberg simply asked for time.

Mr. Baker opposed the motion for postponement. If there was to be discussion let it come at once, and have the matter disposed of.

The motion to postpone was lost.

Mr. Bromberg asked what was under consideration, the report on the act?

The Chair said the act would first come up.

Mr. Allen urged his motion, previously made.

Mr. Bromberg favored the bureau, but not the bill, which should not be adopted without discussion. Hence he moved to take it up by sections. If it was to be referred right back to the Committee, there was no use in making it.

Mr. Bonner, of St. Louis, thought that if Mr. Allen's motion prevailed the bill was substantially adopted as a basis for action. Hence the bill should be acted on.

Mr. Hoffman said the act itself should be referred back to the Executive Committee, with power to urge upon Congress the adoption of some act. To discuss every section of the act was a waste of time.

Mr. Baker thought Mr. Bromberg could offer a resolution that the Executive Committee urge the adoption of the bill with amendments which he could suggest. There was a Bureau of Agriculture. Could not they make a new department, to include agriculture, commerce, and mining? If they put in the first, it would make it popular.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Providence, said the act had just come in. He moved to postpone till Thursday morning, so that members could examine it.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Peevy, of Ohio, was pleased with the report, and favored the act, except the name. They ought to have it a Department of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Nourse suggested to gentlemen that they propose a change of object also. They had proposed to put in other branches of business, which were all productive, while it was peculiarly commerce that was aimed at. It would be well for gentlemen to consider how far they would go in putting these other productive interests under the control of Congress.

AN EXPLANATION FROM THE CHAIR.

The Chair stated that whenever the Council had been at Washington and proposed the establishment of a Department, it had been suggested their views were indefinite—that something specific was wanted. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce were so interwoven that they must all be included in order to make any progress. There was a Bureau of Agriculture, and one of Statistics, neither of which had any connection with commerce. The operations of the Government were disjointed and feeble. There was no system. Matters related to commerce were in the hands of a dozen disconnected officers. At Detroit, Boston, and other places, the Board had urged the establishment of a department, to cover the whole ground, and to secure harmony in the passage of laws and their execution. They had been told to ask for a Bureau of Commerce, but he believed they should keep at Congress till they got a bill to protect and care for the interests of the whole country. His bill covered only such objects as the Constitution applied to. On other points he made it a medium of correspondence with State Governments, in order to secure such modifications in their law as would harmonize them. The powers of Congress to regulate commerce could, under his bill, only be carried into effect after a careful study of the subject by the proposed Department. He had called attention in his report to the fact that barges, etc., with any foreign goods on board had to clear at the Custom-House, or run the risk of seizure. A railroad was subject to no such supervision, under such cases, no matter how much goods one of its trains held. The General Government wanted a department to regulate just such matters. The great thing was to get the subject in a distinct and formal state before Congress, so that the Committees on Congress could act upon it. He felt very desirous that the former action of the Board on the subject should be adhered to until they got a department like the Interior, or the Treasury even. The field of commerce was certainly too wide and too important to be entrusted to mere Treasury clerks.

Mr. Bond, of Philadelphia,

MOVED THE ACT BE APPROVED

as submitted. It had been prepared by one who was fully acquainted with the subject. They wanted something definite, and he hoped it would be adopted as it stood.

THE TITLE OF THE ACT.

Mr. Bond, of Boston, wanted as simple a name as possible. The Executive Committee could meet the case by making all necessary alterations in the title or in the law.

Mr. Davis, of Ohio, hoped the title would not be changed. "Department of Commerce" covered the whole ground.

Mr. Busby, of Philadelphia, hoped the bill would be taken just as it was; send it to Congress, and secure its passage if possible.

A REFERENCE PREFERRED.

Mr. Stranahan preferred to refer the whole matter to the Executive Committee, with all the suggestions which had been made, and which would have their weight on the Council.

Mr. Bromberg acceded to that disposition of the subject. But he did not want the bill indorsed as it stood.

Mr. Dorr, of Buffalo, explained. The gentleman was a member of Congress, and did not like to commit himself.

Mr. Taylor did not see why their action should be hampered by the presence of Congressmen. If they did not want to vote let them dodge, as they generally did in Congress. He wanted the bill adopted.

Mr. Bromberg explained his motives. He did not want to dodge, but he did not want to be bound to a law he looked upon as unwise. He was willing to accept the bill, but not to adopt it. If an attempt was made to adopt it, he must fight it, and go in to explain his views.

FINAL DISPOSITION.

The subject was referred back to the Committee to press the question on Congress still further.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE.

The next resolutions were as follows:

WHEREAS, The constant increase of the commerce of the United States demands the special supervision of the Government for its proper regulation and support; therefore

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade respectfully urges upon Congress the necessity of establishing a Department of Trade, co-ordinate with the other Departments of the Government."

Mr. Nourse asked if they had not been practically disposed of.

The Chair thought so, and they were on motion postponed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

When the subject of transportation facilities was reached, Col. Grosvenor from the Special Committee, stated they were ready to make a partial report and would submit a further report at a future day, if they had an opportunity to do so. He had some resolutions which were unanimously agreed to. He would offer them, and moved they be made the special order for 10 the following morning.

It was agreed to.

The resolutions are as follows:

First—That increase of facilities and cheapening of rates of transportation between the interior and the seaboard are no longer to be considered measures of local advantage, but have become national necessities.

Second—That any railway for transportation of freight exclusively, through the several States, between the interior and the seaboard, should be chartered by the General Government whenever private capital may undertake its construction, but that such road should be subject to the same laws as to taxation or State control as other roads within the same State.

Third—That it is the duty of Congress to affirm, by law, its power and determination to prevent unjust restrictions which may be imposed by, or within any State upon commerce between other States passing over its territory; but that the protection of the people of each State against unjust exactions on the part of railroads within its limits, or failure to perform their full duty as common carriers, may most effectively be secured by the people of such State through Legislatures and Courts.

Fourth—That the only complete and permanent restraint upon unreasonable exactions for transportation must be sought in the development and improvement of the natural water routes, to the end that these free highways for our commerce may move freight during as much of the year as possible, at the lowest possible rates, and thus compel the railroads to carry at equally low rates, or lose the traffic. We, therefore, rejoice at the commencement of important improvements in the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals by the Dominion of Canada, in the efforts by the State and citizens of New York to improve methods of transportation by the canals of that State, in the close attention given to other projects of interior water communication, and trust that the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers may be pushed without delay to completion.

Fifth—That the yearly appropriations of the Government for the purpose of internal improvements are in great part applied unwisely and wastefully, and we therefore recommend the creation of a National Board of Commissioners for internal improvements, to be composed in part of distinguished engineers and in part of practical business men, whose duty it shall be to examine all plans for the improvement of all the highways of national character, and to decide upon what routes and plans the aggregate sum appropriated for such improvement may be expended with the largest and most complete benefits to the whole country, and that no appropriation shall be made by Congress except upon the recommendations of such Commissioners.

THE NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The next subject was the National Bankrupt law, and the following resolution, submitted by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, was read:

WHEREAS, A bill was passed by Congress at its last session declaring the true intent and meaning of the amendment to the Bankrupt act, approved June 8, 1872; and,

WHEREAS, The Bankrupt law, under the interpretation of said explanatory bill, is believed to be no longer constitutional, because it grants to debtors exemptions that vary very largely in the different States, thereby stripping it of conformity of application; and,

WHEREAS, The assets of a bankrupt under existing regulations are wasted, and oftentimes utterly consumed, in expenses provided by law; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade respectfully asks of Congress such legislation as will abate these evils, or, failing that, solicits the repeal of the entire law.

Mr. Allen, of Philadelphia, said that owing to the report on the subject it was unnecessary to discuss the resolutions at length. He moved to take up the recommendations of the Executive Council in its report. Finally, he moved to adopt the entire report.

Mr. Taylor, of Cincinnati, thought there should be an expression of opinion as to whether they should have a bankrupt law at all or not. He believed in having one, though the present law was very defective. It was a necessity at any time in a great commercial country. The report was indefinite, but rather seemed to hint at a repeal of the law. He would vote for the recommendations if they would strike out any reference to repealing, and moved that as an amendment.

Mr. Allen congratulated himself on having brought out so many suggestions. He believed in some law, though the present one was bad. He suggested that if a debtor died between the time of filing an application and being adjudged bankrupt the proceedings shall not cease on account of death. He moved to add this as a sixth suggestion.

Mr. Taylor's amendment was adopted.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Allen's suggestion was adopted.

STATE DEBTS.

The next subject was one submitted by the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, that all States, so limit their capacity to contract public debt, as to establish their credit.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Burwell, of New Orleans, this was passed over, and, on the motion of Mr. Gano, the Convention adjourned.

BANQUET TO THE NATIONAL BOARD.

We learn that the Board of Trade of Chicago propose to give a banquet to the National Board of Trade at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on Friday evening. The Messrs. Gage Brothers have carte blanche for the entertainment, and it will doubtless be one of the finest banquets ever given in Chicago. As but a limited number of tickets will be sold, those wishing to attend had better speak in time.

PUFFENBERGER.

The Engineer Who Assisted at the Lemont "Accident" to Be Tried To-Day—The Witnesses for Prosecution and Defense.

The case of the People against Joshua Puffenberger, the Engineer on the freight-train which collided with a passenger-train near Sag bridge, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, and who was indicted for manslaughter for causing the death of Roger J. Brass, and others, was commenced yesterday afternoon at the Criminal Court, before Judge Williams. State's Attorney Charles Reed appears for the People, and Messrs. Pirman, Church, and Charles W. Considine for the defendant.

The following witnesses being called, answered to their names, and will appear for the prosecution: J. C. McMullin, Henry Russell, Thomas J. Huston, the Rev. Father Converse, Dr. H. S. Barnes, Dr. J. M. Fleming, Dr. Pierce, John Stevens, Dr. Nuce, A. M. Richards, Orville Vaughan, H. Patterson, George Hammond, Mrs. Roger J. Brass, and J. A. Jackson.

The following witnesses for the defense were called, and answered to their names: James O'Neil, James Divinney, Edward Beane, C. Spear, Israel Covoda, R. H. Spear, and L. M. Blakely.

Mr. Reed moved that the case be postponed until this morning at 9 o'clock, on account of the jurors having served on the Lorenz murder case, and having been up all night. Several of the jurors stated that they were much in need of rest before commencing the trial.

Judge Williams thereupon granted a continuance until 9 o'clock this morning, and ordered the witnesses to be present at that time, as he would push the trial to a speedy completion. The Judge also ordered the Sheriff to issue a special venire for twenty-four additional jurors, because so many had read about the case in the newspapers.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The town of Naperville was represented at the Noon Prayer Meeting yesterday by ten of her citizens.

This evening there will be a meeting of the Chicago Musical Union at the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets. All persons interested in music are invited to attend.

Do not forget, when you go to dinner to-day, to call upon the ladies of St. John's Episcopal Church, at No. 172 Madison street, near LaSalle, who will give you a choice dinner for 50 cents.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for sewers in the Seventh, Ninth, and Fourteenth Wards, to Charles Overocker, at from 45 cents to $2.15 per lineal foot.

William Felker (not Bill, the lawyer) is a bad man of the colored persuasion, who carries a sling-shot. He was found guilty of carrying a concealed weapon, and held in $200 bail by Banyon.

A correspondent wishes us to say that the cellar of No. 113½ Pacific avenue is filled with hay, which is so exposed as to endanger its being set on fire.

The ladies of the Methodist Churches of Chicago and Evanston will meet in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to make arrangements for giving lunches next week for the benefit of the Halsted Street Mission Church.

Thomas Bell stole a lap-robe from George H. Farmer, of No. 174 LaSalle street. He was found with it in his possession by the officer who arrested him. But it would be useless to send him to the Criminal Court, so yesterday Banyon fined him $25 and costs for disorderly conduct.

The ladies of the Second Universalist Church have prepared excellent lunches, to be served from 11 to 3 o'clock each day this week, at No. 108 East Madison street. All friends and strangers are cordially invited.

The ladies of the Reunion Presbyterian Church invite their friends to a Sociable, to be given by them in the parlors of the church this evening. A fine supper, music, and readings will be offered for their entertainment.

A meeting of the Committee on Fire and Water is called for this afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is understood that the proposition of Mrs. Scott-Uda, relative to the purchase by the city of the right to use her ladder, will be considered.

Yesterday afternoon a prisoner named E. Unicume, who was being taken from Kansas to Pennsylvania, escaped from the custody of a soft-pated Pittsburgh officer named Henry W. Hall. The officer is at the Matteson House, where the prisoner may see him at any hour until to-morrow.

The store of A. B. Thayer was broken into and $30 worth of jewelry taken. Detective Miller took the case in hand, and found that the stealing was done by a boy 10 years old, named Nicholas Smith, and also found the jewelry. He arrested the boy, but Justice Scully, on account of his extreme youth, fined him but $10.

The Police Board, having no business of any consequence yesterday, did not go through the formality of having a meeting. The members, like most other men in office just now, are too busy with political matters to throw away their time on the city.

Two men were brought to the County Hospital, yesterday, with broken legs. Daniel Woods, in getting on a car at the Union Stock-Yards, fell and broke his hip. A young German named William Bosey, was struck by a piece of iron, at the Union Foundry, and had his leg broken below the knee.

In front of a South Water street store lies a 253-pound squash, which attained its present gigantic proportions at a distance of 352 feet from the "hill" in just sixty days from the time the seed was planted. From the same prolific vine there were plucked 637 other little squashes, of which the above is only a fair average.

William Monroe, an account of whose stealing the necktie line at the Exposition, has been given in THE TRIBUNE,—was examined yesterday morning by Justice Banyon, who took into consideration the former good character of the prisoner, the respectability of his family, and the expressed desire of Mr. Frank, from whom he stole the ties, not to prosecute him, and fined him $25 and costs for disorderly conduct.

Mr. A. Hayner, of No. 603 Wabash avenue, went into his house for a few moments, on Monday evening, and left his horse hitched in front. On coming out he was very much surprised to find there was no horse nor buggy. He reported his loss to the police, and very soon Frank Smith was discovered taking a ride with Mr. Hayner's steed. Frank was arrested, and yesterday Banyon held him to the Criminal Court in $500 bail.

T. Platier is another saloon-keeper who is fond enough to sell poison to boys 10 years old. Two little fellows, one 10 and the other 11, were found dead drunk by a policeman. They told a very straightforward story when sober, and yesterday corroborated it before Scully, viz: that Platier sold them whisky till they were drunk. Knowing the way Scully deals with such men as himself, Platier took a change of venue to Banyon, but we predict that the latter will give him his deserts.

Thomas Small and Patrick Donahue went to a political meeting Tuesday night, and it was too much for them. It was a Hesing-Storey meeting, and a free Liquor law was, of course, advocated by the eloquent orators. Thomas and Patrick believe in such a law, and they took advantage of the prevailing sentiment, and got gloriously drunk. Then they thought riding to be in order, so they were leading away Mr. Schaffer's horse and carriage, when an officer arrested them. They were judged disorderly, and fined, Thomas $5, and Pat $10, by Banyon.

Greenhorns are plenty during the Exposition; so are panel thieves. Thomas Miles and wife are a pair of panel operators, who have had rooms at the corner of Madison and Peoria streets. Tuesday night Mrs. Miles "picked up" a young man from the country, Thomas Wilde by name, and in the old-fashioned game, which has been explained a thousand times, Mr. Wilde left the Miles mansion $18 poorer than when he went in. Luckily he told a policeman, who arrested the two thieves, and yesterday Scully held them each in $500, bail to the Criminal Court.

Everything is progressing in a most satisfactory manner at the shaft of the new tunnel, and the "eye" may be opened entirely in a day or two, though the engineers do not wish to hurry the work unnecessarily. The back drift of the old tunnel, extending beyond the shaft, will be built up with masonry, so as to prevent the leakage past the iron bulkhead which has hitherto been used to cut off the entrance of water into that part of the tunnel. The water can then be turned into the tunnel again at any time, in case it should be absolutely necessary, without stopping work on the new shaft. The *Times* is exceedingly severe upon the City Engineer for having put the new shaft so near the old one, but as the crib would not admit of any further distance, and as a new crib would not only be very expensive, but would also cause great delay, the criticism is about as reasonable as the majority of those in that paper. The work should not be unduly hastened by the desire of the people to get their tunnel water too soon. Engineering work can never be benefited, either in point of time or money, by driving it too fast.

THE EXPOSITION YESTERDAY.

The warm and delightful weather yesterday drew a large crowd to the Exposition, a large number of whom were strangers from a distance, having to see this, the most successful Exposition of the past few years. The hotels are crowded, over 700 guests being at the Pacific yesterday, and the others proportionately full. Excursion trains continue and it seems as if the entire suburban population of Chicago had paid the great show at least one visit. The project of warming the building with steam was the topic of conversation among the various exhibitors, and all seem to agree that the plan is feasible. New attractions are constantly being added, and one who has not visited the Exposition for a week will find that another Exposition has been added to the one he has already inspected.

A CURIOUS MACHINE.

At the booth of the Elgin Watch Company we saw a curious machine—a set of automatic hammers for hardening the brass rim of a balance wheel. They not only pound with incredible velocity, but they know when their work is finished. They rattle away at a revolving wheel until they have hammered it just thirty seconds, then they stop and wait for a new place to pound.

TWO FAST HEATS.

Remarkable Performance of Goldsmith Maid Yesterday Afternoon.

She Turns Dexter Park Twice in 2:18 1-4 and 2:17 1-2.

The Entries for the Great Free-for-All Race to Be Trotted Saturday.

About 6,000 people went to Dexter Park yesterday afternoon to see the little mare in her match against big time. The recent performances of Goldsmith Maid at Dexter Park, although somewhat slower than those accredited to her on other race-tracks, have been such as to induce her many admirers to hope that she would, before retiring for the season, beat her record of 2:16¾. The fact being known to sensation-loving Chicago that the mare's driver, Budd Doble, would make one more attempt to take her round a mile track quicker than had previously been accomplished, induced the bulk of the local sporting fraternity, and a multitude of non-sport-loving citizens, to wend their way to the park yesterday afternoon. From 2 to 3 p. m. southward-bound conveyances of all kinds were crowded with passengers, almost all of whom had one common destination, the Park, and by the latter hour the grand stand was crowded, and the inside inclosure was fast filling with carriages. The weather at this hour was all that a spectator could desire, and even the cognoscenti were satisfied that, take it altogether, the prospects for fast time were very good indeed. A pretty stiff southwesterly wind was flinging the Park Stars and Stripes out at right angles to its flagstaff, and making *escaliers serventes* hop about in a lively manner with well-received attention in the way of extra shawls and wrappers for their lady friends, but no one thought that the little mare's time would be greatly diminished on its account. The track was in fine condition, the stiff wind lifting hardly a speck of dust as it swept across its level surface. A word more about the track may not be out of place just here. It is acknowledged by all horsemen who have seen it during the summer and fall meetings, that it is the best track in America, one of its chief excellencies, the only one which tells against it being also the fastest track in America, being that it measures, a foot from the inside fence just 1,760 yards around, a thing which cannot, unfortunately, be said of some of the tracks on which the best records have been achieved. If the Dexter Park track is not the fastest in America, it is because it is the longest, and it is safe to say that Goldsmith Maid in her final heat yesterday went faster then she ever did before in her life. The crowd, which was enthusiastic from the word go, was very much divided in opinion as to what the nature of the match against time was. One man averred stoutly that the mare was to beat 2:15 ere Budd could touch a nickel of that $5,000; another stated that she would get $1,000 for every second better than 2:20; while a third, who scrupulously avoided buying pools was ready to bet any amount up to $10 that her task was to outfoot one of the finest running horses of Kentucky, specially produced for the occasion. The plain matter of fact was that Budd Doble's intention was to shake the Maid out for all she was worth, and his reward for so doing glory and a handsome percentage of the gate-money.

At 3:40 p. m. the little mare, driven by Doble, trotted upon the track, and was received with hearty cheers, which increased in volume as Budd took her up the track, and acknowledged the compliment by lifting his hat. The mare looked splendid. Her action was very powerful and faultlessly free, and as she rattled past the grand stand a second time, the volley of cheers gave way to a buzz of admiration. The "teaser" filed an appearance, and proved to be the well-known, though now somewhat passe steeplechaser, "Barney," whose exploits are well known to American turfmen, and at present the property of Mr. Yates. The mare being pretty well warmed to her work, Doble drove up to the judges' stand and announced that he would "give her a trial heat by herself, just to warm her up thoroughly." In a minute or two the Maid was speeding down the track, and got off from the wire under a strong pull. Round she flew, and when the mile was accomplished and Budd dismounted, cries of "Time," "Time," went up from the crowd. They were doomed to disappointment. They knew not that the heat was only a trial, and when Charley Schwartz's stentorian voice announced the time as 2:28¼, a subdued howl was the only echo awarding his amiable efforts at supplying the crowd with sporting intelligence.

In the second heat, Budd and the little mare meant business. Barney and sulky, in which sat Gloster's driver, trotted up the home-stretch, and Goldsmith Maid followed. Both horses wheeled simultaneously, when the little beauty launched at once into a splendid burst of speed. Down the home-stretch she sped, the steeplechaser's length in the rear, and at full gallop, and rushed under the wire like tropical chain lightning. The quarter was reached, with but a slight skip on the mare's part, in 34 seconds. From there the pace slackened somewhat, the half-mile being reached in 1:09, at which point the mare was travelling in a miraculous manner. From the half-mile to the finish she trotted at a beautiful, even pace, passing under the wire in the splendid time of 2:18¼. When the announcement of the time was made, the spectators on the grand stand, in the quarter-stretch (there were about 300 unbadged spectators in the quarter-stretch), and in the carriages and buggies, shouted, stamped, waved handkerchiefs, and exhibited their joy in a number of ways. The disappointment at the previous heat had been fully compensated for, and the crowd in the grand stand objected very gravely to the simultaneous appearance of the three teams which were disputing for a mythical $1,000, and a couple of running horses, one of which seemed to think that the running track took a perpendicular direction, and engaged in a series of attempts to work his way up to the clouds, which by this time had gathered overhead, and leave his plucky little rider behind him. "Bring out the mare," "Fotch along the blooder," "Put up your plugs," were a few of the uncomplimentary remarks which greeted the appearance of these unannounced steeds, and when their performance was over, and the little mare and the ex-steeplechaser made their appearance, a sigh of satisfaction and relief was distinctly audible as arising from all over the Park.

At this moment an unforeseen drawback to the afternoon's sport arose, but was fortunately of short duration. The wind veered suddenly, and just managed to take in a corner of a fertilizing company and of the Glue Works. To describe the peculiarly pungent nature of the discomfiture which all suffered from is impossible. In five minutes an energetic agent of Jean Marie Farina, or Piesse and Lubin might have made a small fortune by retailing bottles of scent and Eau-de-Cologne at $10 a-piece. He was not on hand, however, and the unsavory discomfiture had to be borne in silence. The happiest man was he who could hold his breath the longest. The mare, however, did not suffer. She went up the home-stretch in peerless style, and a moment later wheeled and made for the wire, which she passed under going at a tremendous pace. On her way down her step was so light and airy that she seemed to be moving along a track raised about six inches above that trod by ordinary mortals of the equine species. The quarter-pole was reached without a skip in 34 seconds, when the pace lessened perceptibly, the half-mile being accomplished in 1:08½. Round the turn the little mare tore, touching the ground so lightly that from the judges' stand she seemed to be flying away from the runner at her rear, and burst grandly into the home-stretch. On she came, her broad, intelligent face erect and mobile with the excitement that lit up her great eyes and quivered her nostrils, her body fairly and squarely set on the labyrinth of legs beneath, whose lightning motion can be compared to nothing but the wondrous intertwistings and twistings of the bars of a chromotrope. Not for a moment did she lose her feet, but trotted fairly and honestly down the home-stretch, and passed under the wire in what may be considered the unprecedented time of 2:17½. When the announcement of the fact was made, the cry of the spectators was something like what must have greeted the reappearance of stout Horatius' crest above the yellow Tiber's waters, when—

> "Rome sent forth a rapturous cry,
> And e'en the ranks of Tuscany
> Could scarce forbear to cheer."

Their enthusiasm was well grounded. In the race they had just seen, 1,760 yards of trotting track had been covered by a trotting horse in better time than was ever previously done.

DOUBLE-TEAM RACE.

During the afternoon what would have been under other circumstances a very interesting race was trotted by the three following teams: Mr. Stinson's Volunteer and mate; Mr. Taylor's Fanny Lee and mate; and Mr. Schwartz's Ida and mate. Two heats were trotted, both being won by Mr. Stinson's team in 2:36 and 2:43, respectively.

A quarter-mile dash race, one of the kind which it is best not to survey from the top of a rickety fence which gives way at the moment of starting, was had between two running horses, a big and a little one. Inasmuch as to describe faithfully a "quarter race" requires a vocabulary of exceeding terse and powerful, though not necessarily elegant, English, it will suffice to record the fact that the big horse won and that the time was not taken.

SATURDAY'S FREE-FOR-ALL.

The end of the racing season is not yet. On Saturday afternoon—next at Dexter Park, a couple of races will bring out some of the best trotting and running blood in the West. The first will be a trotting race for the championship of the West, free-for-all, for a purse of $1,600, first horse to get $800; second, $300; third, $150; fourth, $100, mile heats, three in five.

The following horses are entered: S. Anderson's c. g. Bashaw, Jr.; W. F. Steele's c. m. Mils C.; J. S. Rowell's g. m. Badger Girl; W. S. Frazier's b. g. Brother Jonathan; H. W. Alexander's b. m. Ella Wright; W. H. Armstrong's c. m. Molly Morris; R. P. Dickey's b. m. Lady Mac.

The running race will be mile heats, for a purse of $150, which will be competed for by G. S. Lacy's b. m. Regent; R. H. Barnes' b. m. Lady Fairfield; and J. W. Conley's b. g. Harry of the West.

The horses will be called for the start at 3 p. m. sharp.

BASE BALL.

A few members of the Chicago Base Ball Association met last evening at Nos. 149 and 151 Madison street, and after an informal talk over the financial prospects of the corporation, passed a resolution directing Mr. E. S. Fauntleroy, the Secretary, to collect, without unnecessary delay, the outstanding stock. The meeting then adjourned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Base Ball—Atlantics, 4; Athletics, 6.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Meeting of the Northwestern Farmers' Convention.

Delegates Present from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

Discussion of Resolutions Relative to Water Transportation.

Election of Officers—Important Topics to Be Discussed To-Day.

MORNING SESSION.

THE NORTHWESTERN FARMERS' CONVENTION assembled in McCormick's Hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The attendance at the opening was very large. The fine hall looked as neat as a new pin but was as chilly as an iceberg.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Illinois, who read the call as published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday.

MR. FLAGG THEN STATED

that this call had been understood by the editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* to favor the abolition of railways instead of railway *monopolies* as expressed in the call, a misconception that could only have arisen from the fear of limiting railways at that great central focus of railway tracks. The objects of the Convention called by the Committee were three: 1. Cheap transportation, embracing water transportation; regulations by legislation, State and National, of existing railways; Government railways. 2. Perfecting organization in and between the several States. 3. Perfecting and pressing upon State and National legislation the most easy and prompt methods of relief. The Central Committee of the Illinois State Farmers' Association had taken the responsibility of calling the Convention and naming these topics as proper for the discussion of the Convention. He would ask the Convention to nominate a Temporary Chairman.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

W. C. Flagg was nominated as Temporary Chairman, and unanimously elected.

Mr. Flagg declined to serve.

Mr. C. D. Beman, of Waucan, Iowa, was nominated and unanimously elected.

Mr. Beman expressed his pleasure at the Convention. He was on his way to New York to organize a State Grange there, but remembering that the Convention was in session, he remained there. The question of cheap transportation was one of importance to the States of Iowa and Illinois especially, which alone produced last year 400,000,000 bushels of grain, most of which was conveyed to the seaboard.

Mr. Hitt, of Oregon, was nominated Temporary Secretary, and elected. Mr. Hitt could not serve.

Mr. S. M. Smith, Secretary of the Illinois organization, was appointed to the place.

CREDENTIALS.

A motion was made to appoint a Committee on Credentials, during the discussion of which Mr. S. M. Smith stated that precautions had been taken against intrusion by the issue of admission tickets, and the appointment of a door-keeper, who would aid in protecting the Convention.

The announcement was received with cheers.

It was resolved to appoint upon the Committee two delegates from each State and Province. When completed, the Committee was found to consist of the following delegates:

Illinois—W. R. Schopp, M. M. Hootan.
Indiana—Henry Doupp, W. E. Lockhard.
Wisconsin—O. B. Gooder.
Iowa—S. H. Dickson, A. S. Shaffer.
New York—H. S. Clark.

The Committee retired, and the Convention adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE CONVENTION REASSEMBLED AT 2 P. M.

Dr. Wight (Wisconsin) moved the appointment of a committee of three on permanent organization.

O. M. Wight, Wisconsin; D. W. Dame, Illinois, and S. Clark, New York, were appointed.

The Committee retired.

Mr. E. Pomfret, Illinois, offered a resolution limiting speeches to ten minutes.

It was ruled out of order at that time.

Mr. Lane, of Illinois, suggested that they have short addresses while waiting for the Committee.

Mr. Boone, of Jo Daviess County, said he would like to hear from Mr. S. T. K. Prime, who was one of the originators of the movement, and the author of the Livingston County Platform.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The Committee on Credentials were announced, and the Chairman reported the names of delegates, as follows:

Illinois—Wright Kemp; J. H. Elliott; G. M. Palmer, Bureau County; John Sweeny, Putnam; A. Maltby, Ogle; J. P. Tripp, Boone; J. F. Lewis, Douglas; Luke Teeple; W. Patton; Edwin Lewis, LaSalle; Lafayette Anderson, Stevenson; John Suelling, LaSalle; A. D. Fisher, Putnam; P. H. Hodges, Wayne; W. Belding; George B. Marsh, Kane; T. B. Wheeler, Kane; W. H. Colton, Kane; John Harris, Lake; Charles Boone, Jo Daviess; H. M. Milliken, Stephenson; C. F. Ingalls, Amboy; Edwin Lewis, La Salle; T. D. Church, Clark; Charles Brophy, Kane; Dr. H. D. Thrall, Wayne; Otis Baker, Grundy; J. A. Cooke, Kane; F. B. McCauley, Ogle; D. H. Metzke, Iroquois; W. H. Ives, Christian; Oliver Talbot, Ogle; C. H. Larkin, Kane; Achilles Chinique, Iroquois; J. M. Thompson, Will; William C. De Wolf, Boone; H. N. Ingersoll, Will; Silas Hayes, Livingston; A. P. Coffeen, Champaign; H. R. Conkling, Grundy; A. P. Loomis, Cumberland; W. G. McGill, Mason; Henry Funk, Shelby; Henry Martage, Piatt; Jesse Bush, Piatt; W. Lane, Ogle; G. S. Peabody, Christian; Hiram Whittemore, Kankakee; A. Harper, Bureau; S. H. Walker, LaSalle; Joseph Hart, LaSalle; George Wallace, LaSalle; S. A. Greene, Marshall; George Seboles, Marshall; A. S. Myers, Marshall; G. W. Landis, Livingston; E. J. Sutherland, Peoria; L. F. Ross, Macoupin; R. D. Ward, Christian; C. S. Gichultz, Ogle; William Henry Green, McDonough; Thomas E. Compton, Iroquois; N. G. Searles, Kankakee; S. Hutchinson, Henderson; A. McDougall, Henderson; H. M. Whitmore, Henderson; Thomas Bishop, Kane; H. W. Rincker, Shelby; Alfred G. Willards, Iroquois; A. J. Graves, Boone; John W. Hitt, Ogle; M. King, Henry; B. F. McCutcheon, Ogle; George E. Canfield, Ogle; M. E. Pomfret, Tazewell; M. W. Colton, Kane; H. C. Bliss, Bureau; William H. Turpenning, Livingston; James Hallett, Carroll; M. S. Lloyd, Henry; Edward Roesslin, Shelby; Isaac Weltering, S. T. K. Prime, Livingston; John Folly, Putnam; W. H. Blakely, Effingham; S. P. Tuft, Marion; Thomas Wallace, Iroquois; A. H. Dolton, Cook; John S. Armstrong, LaSalle; Oliver Townsend, Iroquois; A. B. Colwell, Iroquois; F. A. Harris, Iroquois; L. D. Edwards, Rock Island; John M. Ferris, Union; Arie Van Dolen, Coles; E. M. Hutchinson, Coles; William Nicholson, Will; T. Wheeler, James King, Lee; T. P. Lowry, Lawrence; Thomas Willis, Iroquois; T. Bishop, Kane; William L. Cohenour, Christian; M. A. Doane, Lee; Henry S. Bloom, Kankakee; Richard Seaton, Adams; B. F. Whittaker, Putnam; Samuel Lichty, Carroll; A. S. McKee, Kankakee; J. P. Day, Rock Island; Luke V. Olphin; W. R. Sharp, Champaign; William Peacock, DeKalb; M. S. Arnold, Lee; H. Cook, Lee; J. C. Field, Cass; W. A. Wickersham; W. H. Grinnell, Kankakee; J. S. Blackstone, Kankakee; J. B. Colby, McHenry; William Cooper, Kankakee; E. P. Forbes, La Salle; Edward Rollins, Iroquois; Samuel Parr, La Salle; H. C. Barnes; Johnathan Stewart, Stephenson; Joseph Boovey, Schuyler; B. F. McHutchen, Ogle; H. A. Graves, Boone; Edward King, Iroquois; J. F. Collins, Douglas; S. J. Davis, Stevenson; Ed Hunter, Bureau; J. C. Smith, Adams; W. Mattock, Kendall; Thomas McD. Richards, McHenry; Sam Leitze, Kendall; J. M. Gridley, Will; F. P. Beech, Iroquois; William Weller, Cumberland; J. W. Needham, Cumberland; M. M. Hooton, Clinton; Henry Funk, Selby; W. Doyle, Christian; J. J. Foltz, Livingstone; W. D. Hamilton, Macon; W. M. J. Smith, R. M. Gorsuch, L. F. Ross, Macoupin.

The following list of informal delegates entitled to seats, but not to votes, was read:

Illinois—T. Butterworth, Adams; J. M. Allen, Henry; W. C. Flagg, Madison; J. L. Owen, Will; Dr. C. Perry, Marshall; S. N. King, Ogle; S. V. Lapham, Whiteside; L. S. Pennington, Whiteside; J. W. Knapp, Ogle; W. W. Tilton, Lee; M. B. Spafford, Lee; U. C. Wheeler, DuPage; W. U. King, Ogle; A. L. Miner, Kankakee; William A. Chambers, Lee; J. H. Hudson, Jo Daviess; D. W. Dame, Carroll; Wilson Pottinger, Kankakee; Lot Schofield, Kendall; James M. Gale, Kendall; L. P. Wood, Boone; Albert Warner; William Moore, Rock Island; A. Webster; Ezra Hazard; R. G. Benton, McHenry; A. J. Alexander, Iroquois; D. W. Dole, Kankakee; W. A. McKegan, Livingston; W. Boyce, Livingston; J. Henry, LaSalle; J. B. Cooley, McHenry.

Wisconsin—O. P. Gordon, Rock; A. B. Debois, Dane; O. M. Wright, Milwaukee; J. M. Kellogg, Kenosha; William Reed, Rock; W. A. Webster, Rock; A. Warner, Rock; S. Wixon, Rock.

Iowa—S. H. Dixon, Benton; H. S. Shaffer, Tremont; George Saum, Jones; J. W. Pinckney, Madison; C. D. Beman, Waukegan.

Indiana—B. M. Lockhart, DeKalb; John Q. A. Newsom, Bartholomew; Henry Doup, Bartholomew; W. C. Lockhart, Montgomery.

Nebraska—J. Sterling Morton, Otoe.

Minnesota—Thomas S. Smith, Dakota.

New York—G. S. Clark, James Connolly.

Canada—Frank Turner, and W. Capriol, Toronto.

On motion, it was agreed that all officers of the Illinois State Grange and Farmers' Association should be admitted to the Convention.

On motion of William Dalton, of Cook, all members of the Illinois Agricultural Association were declared members.

The same privileges were extended to all other States.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported recommending the election of the following:

President—James M. Allen, Illinois.

Secretaries—S. M. Smith and S. T. K. Prime, Illinois.

The report was adopted, and Mr. Allen called to the chair. On taking his seat he said there was no question which could affect the people of the Northwest more than this question of transportation. It had absorbed his attention for many years. He hoped the deliberation would be wise and careful, and result in good. He thanked the Convention for the honor done him.

LIMITING SPEECHES.

Mr. M. E. Pomfret, of Illinois, moved that all speeches be confined to 10 minutes, and no speaker be allowed to speak twice upon the same subject. It was amended by reducing the time to five minutes, and finally passed in the original form.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. W. H. Greene, of McDonough County, moved that a committee of five, on Order of Business, be appointed by the Chair.

This motion prevailed, and W. H. Greene, W. C. Flagg, Illinois; O. M. Wright, Wisconsin; R. W. Lockhart, Indiana; and G. S. Clark, New York, were appointed.

Mr. Flagg inquired whether the Convention was in favor of an evening session. He therefore moved that when the Convention adjourned after the present session it adjourn until 7 o'clock.

The motion prevailed.

AN INVITATION.

Mr. Flagg presented a communication from Senator Windom, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Transportation, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1873.—*W. C. Flagg, President of Illinois State Farmers' Association*: The Senate Committee on Transportation will hold a session at St. Louis on the 30th inst. In case the Convention at Chicago on the 22d shall deem it advisable to favor us with any information or suggestions by delegates, or otherwise, we shall be glad to confer with them. Please communicate this to the Convention.

WILLIAM WINDOM, Chairman.

Mr. Sharp moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Senate Committee on Transportation.

Mr. Hogg said he supposed that, before the Convention adjourned, some resolutions would likely be passed expressing the feelings and wants of the farmers. The views of the merchants had been given, but the farmers, the shippers of the grain, had never been heard from.

Mr. Hart, of LaSalle, thought the motion premature. There should be more discussion of the subject before any delegation was appointed.

Thereupon Mr. Sharp withdrew his motion.

REGULATION OF RAILROADS.

N. G. Searles, of Kankakee, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Railroads have been built by large grants of public lands, and by subsidies granted them by towns, villages, and cities through which they have passed.

WHEREAS, They have the power granted them by the State to run their line of road through our farms, and even through our houses or barns, if they come in the way of their line of road, and appropriate our private property to their use without our consent, and against our wishes and desires; therefore,

Resolved, That railroads are public domain, and, as such, should be under the control of Congressional law.

Resolved, That we call upon Congress to enact a general railroad law, and put them under the control of a department of the Government, or a bureau of the Government, called the Department of Railroads and Transportation, that shall establish a uniform tariff of maximum rates on the different classes of freight, and passenger rates per mile on railroad, and rates per ton on water transportation from place to place.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Perry, of Marshall County, moved that all resolutions offered to the Convention be referred to a committee on resolutions. He subsequently withdrew the motion.

Mr. Searles said the question of transportation was not a new one to the country. The railroads got all they could from shippers, and there was no fixed law to control them. He believed if they were put under Governmental supervision by a Department in Washington, there would be an end to this watering of stock.

Mr. Perry rose to a point of order, but the Chair decided against him.

Mr. Searles continued, saying that, in order to bleed the shippers, railroad corporations watered their stocks. They did it because there was no law to hold them down. He called upon Congress to fix maximum rates from point to point. The shipper would by this means be enabled to know definitely what would be the cost of shipping. Such a law would tend to equalize the capital of railroads.

The speaker's time was cut short.

RESOLUTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Beman, of Iowa, moved the appointment of a committee of seven on resolutions, by the Chair.

The motion prevailed, and the Chair appointed as such Committee the following gentlemen: C. D. Beman, Iowa; A. H. Dolton, Illinois; W. S. Lockhardt, Illinois; T. T. Smith, Minnesota; J. M. Kelley, Wisconsin; W. M. Hootan, Illinois; J. M. Norton, Nebraska.

Mr. Searles moved to lay his resolutions on the table, which was done.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD LAW.

Mr. Norton, of Nebraska, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three citizens of Illinois be appointed to report to this Convention the effect upon producers and shippers of the legislation on railroads in Illinois, and whether they advise similar legislation in all the States.

Adopted.

The Committee on Order of Business reported, recommending that the subject of water transportation be the order for the evening, which report was concurred in.

The Convention then adjourned until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

THE CONVENTION RESUMED BUSINESS AT 7:30.

Mr. Caffeen, Champaign, urged the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the first duty of the people is to subject all transportation companies or corporations to the restraints of law.

Resolved, That it is their next duty to urge the making of a ship-canal from the Atlantic seaboard, by the way of the lakes, the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, to deep water in the Gulf of Mexico by the National Government.

Resolved, That it is their next duty to obtain the assistance of our Federal Government by an advance of credit for the purpose of building a double-track freight railroad from near the line of the Kansas & Nebraska, near an air line as possible to New York City.

MR. WIGHT

was in favor of the route suggested, but was opposed to the Government undertaking to build it. There was a bar across the Mississippi which $75,000 a year failed to dredge and keep clear. A canal could be built making a way clear to the ocean from New Orleans at a cost of $8,000,000, and that would give an outlet for the West by way of the Mississippi, reducing the freight to Liverpool 20 cents a hundred. If the railroads added 5 cents per hundred to their rates it would be equivalent to laying a tax upon the farmers of $50,000,000 a year. He was in favor of the scheme he had mentioned, and of the Niagara route, but did not care that the Government should undertake the work. They should elect men to Congress who would do the people justice. Ten millions of white men were being robbed every day out of half their earnings by these monopolies. They should build a canal around Niagara owned by themselves, and not be waiting for action by a reluctant Congress.

Mr. Perry did not think it possible to build canals by private enterprise. The Government should do it, and then they should elect to take charge of the public works men in whose honesty they had full confidence. [Applause.] The Government should do it.

MR. HEMOR,

of Kane, wanted present relief. He was tired of working fifteen hours a day. If they waited for ship canals there would not be much of them left. Twenty years of time would not build ship canals that would do any service. The fact of it was they were living too high. Their living was 75 per cent too high. The extension of patents should cease; everything was taxed by a patent, and then they were ground down by an oppressive tariff, which raised everything to enormous rates. He knew a man in Elgin who paid $3.50 for a hat, and the same man's wife found she could buy the same kind of hat for 90 cents. They could not shoe a horse less than 50 cents. Were it not for the tariff the operation would cost only 25 cents. They had to pay $75 for a stove that should not cost more than $25. A friend of his bought a suit of clothes for $30, and when he came back to Elgin the tailors there told him they would not make them for less than $55, and one man asked him $60. They should have a lower tariff. [Applause.]

Mr. Lockhart (Illinois) was opposed to the Government going into the canal-digging business.

MR. FLAGG

was in favor of the Government doing anything it could do better than private parties. The Erie Canal was better managed than the Erie Railroad, and the Michigan Canal was run better than perhaps some railroads. There were cases where the Government did much better than private citizens. The Northern Pacific Railroad was badly managed by private parties. When they came down to practice they should ask what way they could get relief speedily and sufficient. The question was, which of the routes would give the most relief for the least money? There was the Kanawha and the Niagara Canal schemes. Each had its favorite. The Convention should choose something, and then urge it upon Congress.

Mr. Pomfret wished to move that it was the sense of the Convention that water-transportation would not give immediate relief.

Mr. Caffeen defended his resolutions.

MR. LEWIS,

of Douglas County offered a substitute as follows:

Resolved, That the producing classes of the country can no longer endure the exorbitant rates of transportation imposed upon us, and that we demand that our National Congress take into consideration immediately the transportation question.

Resolved, That Congress open a circumnavigable route by water, and also build one or more double-track railroads from east to west, and pass laws regulating tariffs on lines already built.

MR. HART,

LaSalle, defended the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and stated that it reduced the rates of competing railroads. He was in favor of getting all the aid they could, State and National, to get some way for transporting produce to the seaboard, either by New York or New Orleans. He would compel railroads to obey law. They were public highways, and should be under control like any other public corporation. The Illinois law was partially in operation. The roads have professedly come under the operation of the law, but, practically, they had not. Next January the roads would be compelled to submit to the maximum rates being fixed by the Commissioners. The law was a move in the right direction. The sovereign people of the State intended to control the public highways, which belonged to them—the sovereigns of the State. [Applause.] He believed, further, in the National Government controlling through traffic between the States. That was the right of the people, and they would demand it. [Applause.]

MR. HARRIS,

Iroquois, believed the trouble with them was they were all in debt, and they had to sell their produce for what they could get. When farmers were out of debt they could hold their grain until they got their price. If they were all of one mind they could control the market. They should be united. The farmers of this country—the producers of what the world needs—should not be slaves.

MR. COOK,

of Kane, believed there should be a ship-canal to the ocean. Railroads were robbing the industrious farmer out of the earnings of his labor. They should have cheap transportation. [Applause.]

MR. DIXON,

of Iowa, was in favor of cheap transportation. It was necessary for the laboring masses as well as to the farmer. Water transportation was slow, and he questioned if a canal would do as well as the railroads are doing to-day. Railroads could be built and run cheaper than canals. They should bring railroads down to hard-pan, fetch them down where they should be, and then they would have cheaper transportation. He gave instances of discrimination in Iowa. They needed immediate relief.

MR. CHARLES BOONE,

of Jo Daviess, said it was not a question of how to send grain to Europe, but how to convince his countrymen at home that they should pay higher prices for it. The way for them to do was not to produce a surplus, that would need transportation. It cost so much to eat the surplus that it would be cheaper not to produce the surplus. (Laughter.) He produced a surplus because he was in debt. He wanted light on this point. He had at home over 60,000 pounds of live pork. He was an over-producer because he wanted to get out of debt. But when he produced the extra quantity, they depressed the prices and kept him in debt still. (Laughter.) No matter how he managed, they got round him. They should remember however, that the Government was theirs, and if the Government was corrupt, it was their own fault. They could rectify it. They should make common cause with the working classes. They need not send so much produce to Europe.

A gentleman reminded him America could not starve the world, and had a competitor in Russia.

Mr. Shaup, of Champaign, believed the railroads to the East were not increased fast enough to keep pace with the new roads in the West.

Mr. Wicks, of LaSalle, believed they wanted financial reformation. The $300,000,000 National Bank currency was put into the hands of bankers to make them rich.

Mr. Flagg moved to refer the resolutions and substitute to the Committee on Resolutions.

TO-DAY'S ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The following order of business for to-day was agreed upon:

9 a. m.—Railroad Transportation.
10 a. m.—State legislation regulating railroad freights and prices.
11 a. m.—National legislation regulating railroad freights.
1:30 p. m.—Government railroads.
2:30 p. m.—How shall we perfect the Farmer's organization in the different States?
3:30 p. m.—Cooperative buying and selling.
4 p. m.—Miscellaneous business.

It was decided to appoint a Committee of Five to confer with the Senatorial Committee on Transportation.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

THE LAST SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Particulars of the Attempted Murder of Daniel Munn Early Wednesday Morning.

Daniel Munn, the victim of the shooting affray which occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of Randolph and Market streets, lies at the County Hospital in a critical condition. The shooting was entirely unprovoked, and was prompted by a nature evidently vicious in the extreme. In an interview with the wounded man last evening, a reporter of this paper learned some facts concerning the affray that were not given in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. It appears that Munn and a fellow-sailor named John Care left the schooner Elsworth to visit a friend on a vessel lying near the Illinois Central Elevator. They returned about 11 o'clock, and stopped in front of the restaurant at the corner of Randolph and Market streets. They talked about going in to take something to eat. There were four girls inside. The men made some jocular remarks about them. A fellow came out of the restaurant and stood close by the men. Munn made some remark, referring to the women, when the man who came out of the restaurant said he would whip Munn if he repeated that remark, and thereupon pulled out a revolver. Munn, to intimidate him, held his arm in a position to imply he had a revolver in his hand. The other man then fired, the ball taking effect in Munn's left temple. The would-be assassin then ran away, and was pursued by Munn and his friend a short distance. They shouted "Police!" several times, but no police responded. The officers in the vicinity were possibly resting, like vagrants, on some door-step. Dr. Steele said that Munn's chances for life or death are about equally balanced. The ball has penetrated the brain, and the wound is very much like that which young Bagenthal survived two weeks.

NURSES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While so much attention is being given to the woman-question, and especially to woman's labor and woman's wages, it is about time something was said of her labors, duties, and wages in the field of midwifery and nursing, where she is without fear of competition from her terrible rival, man.

There is no class of uneducated and unskilled female labor in this city so well paid, and where the labor and services rendered are so small for the wages received, as this. From $15 to $25 per week constitute about the ruling prices, including board and washing. In addition to this, these women demand one day in each week for their own peculiar and especial pleasure, and consult their own convenience or notions as to just what day or days that shall be. To this comes in the modest request to be sent to their home, or friends, in a carriage, as often as they desire to perform pilgrimages thither.

If there is any service in this country which may truly be called aristocratic, surely it is this.

But these demands upon our patience and purses by no means constitute the sum total of the grievances of us who suffer.

The peculiarly-delicate circumstances under which these women's services are brought into requisition require efficiency, kindness, attentiveness, refinement, and promptness; and yet, from my own experience and observation,—and I am sure that I speak from the experience of hundreds of others,—they are, with a very few exceptions, insolent, ignorant, inattentive, and lazy, and, beyond the absolute requirements of their especial and peculiar duties, are unwilling to answer any other demands made upon their time. I have seen, in many instances, a mother and her infant-child suffering for needful attention, while their high-priced nurse was deeply immersed in the pages of some cheap novel.

They generally contrive to make themselves disagreeable to the whole household, and especially create a kind of semi-pandemonium among their fellow-servants of the kitchen.

They are more given to tattling, gossiping, and repeating, with their own variations and colorings, whatever they may have seen, heard, or imagined in families where they have been employed, than any other class of servants. This doubtless arises from the fact that their terms of service are shorter, and their opportunities more abundant for obtaining an insight into the private affairs of the household. At all events, it is of the commonest occurrence to hear the most respectable families in the city slandered and made ridiculous by the indiscreet and false reports thus circulated.

The medical profession owe it to themselves, and to that part of the suffering community whom they serve, to supplement their services, by efficient help, by the organization and instruction of a corps of intelligent and refined women, whose necessities compel them to labor, and whose inclinations lead them in this direction, and not be forced, as they now very often are, to recommend persons whom they do not know are competent for the positions they seek.

The idea of paying from $90 to $140 per month for labor of this description, while hundreds of the most intelligent, refined, and cultivated ladies of the land are teaching school for the miserable pittance of from $40 to $60 per month, is simply monstrously ridiculous. Out of the latter, also, must come board, washing, and incidental expenses, and, with the present tariff of prices, unless they live in the very plainest and most economical manner, it is next to impossible for them to do much more than come out even at the end of the month.

The duties of a nurse are infinitely less laborious, exacting, and exhausting, than the teacher's; while almost every dollar of their weekly wages is so much clear profit. And one month of such labor, in its net results, is more than an equivalent to that of an entire year's service by most of our lady-teachers.

Under these circumstances, while there are so many really good and competent women who are seeking employment and need money, it is astonishing that more do not enter this field, and, by their better social position and culture, elevate its morale above mere servantdom, and into something like a profession. VERITAS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1873.

Discovery in Physics.

From the Washington Chronicle

Prof. R. S. McCulloh, of Washington and Lee University, Virginia, one of the most prominent scientists of the South, informs the Smithsonian Institution that he has made an original and important advance in the development of physics. He has succeeded in deducing algebraically from one single formula the whole of mechanics, including as molecular mechanics the subjects of electricity, heat, light, chemical action, elasticity, and magnetism. He takes what is now called the doctrine of "energy" to be convertible only, and not destructible, and founds upon it a complete mathematico-physico structure, embracing the whole of physics as a development of one single formula. The only exceptions are electro-statical and electro-dynamical induction, and these will form the subject of special investigation. Induction the Professor believes to be merely the development of polarity at a distance, without ascribing it to one or two fluids, or any fluid at all, but the mathematical theory is perfectly reconcilable with the Franklinian hypothesis, and Franklin's fluid may be Frespel's luminiferous ether. Attraction and repulsion remain ultimate and inexplicable physically; theologically, however, they are manifestations of the Divine will. Prof. McCulloh hopes soon to publish the results of his interesting and original investigations.

DES MOINES.

Prison Investigation—Masonic Gathering.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 21.—The Iowa Prison Commission was organized here this morning, and left to-night for Fort Madison to examine into the condition of the prison at that place. From there they go to the new prison at Anamosa.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar met this morning. Eminent Grand Commander Sherman delivered an annual address, giving a synopsis of the history of the order during the past year, showing that it is in a flourishing condition. The Grand-Recorder reports thirty seven lodges in the State, all of which are represented. After the appointment of the usual committees, a silver service was presented to the Grand Recorder, the Eminent Grand Commander making the presentation address, after which the Commandery adjourned to allow the Committees to transact the business of the session.

The Body of the Madison (Wis.) Miller Recovered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 21.—The body of Pfannekushen, the miller, burned in the fire Sunday morning, was found to-day near the main entrance of the mill, to which he had dragged his trunk, only to find that escape was impossible.

Works of Art at Public Sale.

Messrs. Viti Brothers, of Philadelphia, have sent to this city a beautiful collection of French bronze figures and groups, and black marble fourteen-day clocks, together with fine Italian marble statuary, classical vases, and other works of work. The collection is now on exhibition at stores Nos. 19 and 21 Randolph street, and will be sold at public sale on to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, by Messrs. W. A. Butters & Co.

Very Good.

"C. O. D." has been variously interpreted by different persons, but no one ever hit it nearer than Josh Billings—"Come omediately down"—to the new store, Nos. 184 and 186 State street, opposite the Palmer House, and see, for once in your life, the most complete clothing establishment in this country. The garments offered daily are the very latest Broadway, N. Y., cuts. A. J. Nutting, C. O. D., Nos. 184 and 186 State street.

All Cash.

The Public Library of Kentucky offers only cash gifts, and proposes to pay them by checks on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank on the day of presentation, and without discount. For full particulars see TRIBUNE next Saturday.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Money was easy, with the principal business at 7 gold, closing at 7 currency. The banks gained $1,000,000 in legal-tenders to-day, and are accommodating merchants as liberally as possible in discounts. Sterling was firm; 60 days, 106¾; sight, 107¾@108.

Gold closed steady at 108¾@108¾; carrying rates 3@6, closing at 6, and flat for borrowing.

Clearings, $27,000,000. The Treasury disbursements were $276,000. The customs receipts were $226,000.

Government bonds were strong, and advanced to the highest rates at the close. State bonds were quiet and steady.

Stocks were irregular, with a decline before 1 o'clock of ½@3¼; afternoon the market became firm, and closed strong at the highest point of the day in most cases. The widest fluctuations were in Ohio & Mississippi, which sold at 26@24½@25¼. The heaviest dealings were in Western Union, which closed at an advance of 1¾. Lake closed at an advance of 1¾; New York Central of 1 per cent; Rock Island at an advance of ¾; Union Pacific, ¾, with considerable fluctuations during the day.

The mystery surrounding President Grant's latest financial letter promises to be cleared up to-morrow, as a general meeting of the Clearing-House has been called at the request of President Williams, of the Metropolitan, and other bank officers. In regard to this letter, it is stated that Mr. Williams sent a communication to President Grant last week, through the hands of Mr. Anthony, of the firm of Anthony & Hall, and that the latter gentleman had a consultation of two hours with the President at Washington. The result of this was a reply to Williams' letter, which was carried back by Anthony, with a verbal promise to the same gentleman. This letter and the verbal promise are, in effect, that the President recognizes the depression now existing in the manufacturing districts of New England; and he advises banks to extend further discount facilities by the free use of loan certificates in the Clearing-House; while he will assist, if necessary, by encroaching liberally on the $44,000,000 reserve in the purchase of exchange and bonds; and also by paying out, on account of accruing obligations. Some accounts are that the President will put out $3,000,000 per week for some weeks to come; and others are, that he will buy $5,000,000 worth of exchange and $10,000,000 of bonds with legal-tenders. Telegrams from Washington this afternoon deny the whole business, on the authority of Secretary Richardson and Gen. Babcock, but there are some bank officers who have seen the letter, and Mr. Anthony also asserts positively that he had an interview with the President, and brought the letter to this city.

Sterling, 6¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	113	Coupons, '67	112¾
Coupons, '62	106¾	Coupons, '68	111¾
Coupons, '64	107	10-40s	106¾
Coupons, '65	108	Currency 6s	109
Coupons, '65 (new)	110¾	New 5s	108¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	86¾	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	68¾	North Carolinas, old	18
Tennessees, new	68	North Carolinas, new	13
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	51	St. Paul pfd	54
Western Union	58¾	Wabash	43¾
Quicksilver	21	Wabash pfd, offered	75
Adams Express	80¾	Ft. Wayne	85
Wells Fargo	60	Terre Haute	5
American Express	53	Terre Haute pfd	25
United States Ex.	54¾	Chicago & Alton	91
Pacific Mail	32¾	Chicago & Alton pfd.	92
New York Central	90¾	Ohio & Mississippi	24¾
Erie	45¾	C., C. & C.	69
Erie pfd	65	C., B. & Q.	88
Harlem	109	Lake Shore	68
Harlem pfd	121	Indiana Centra	20¾
Michigan Central	71¾	Illinois Central	96
Pittsburgh	78	Union Pacific stocks	18¾
Northwestern	39¾	Union Pacific bonds	73¾
Northwestern pfd	65	Central Pacific bonds	91
Rock Island	92	Del., Lack. & West.	98¾
N. J. Central	88¾	B., H. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	30¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—COTTON—A shade firmer; middling upland, 9¼@9½; Orleans, 9¾@9¾. Sales, 15,000 bales; American, 7,300; speculation and export, 3,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 41s; cheese, 67s; Cumberland middles, 38s; short, 41s.

LONDON, Oct. 22—5 p. m.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 6 11-16, or 5-16 below the bank rates. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000. Consols for money, 92¾@92¾; on account, 92¾. Bonds—5-20s of '65, 93¾; do '67, 96¾; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 91¾; Erie, 39.

Tallow, 41s 9d@42s.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Rentes, 57f 80c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 561 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,763 head, or 339 cars. The market was the bluest of the whole season. Some owners of stock in the yards have not realized home prices, and are out freight and expenses. All shippers have lost money. Buyers are in fair attendance, but operate very cautiously. Prices are off a strong ¼@½c from last week's rates. The quality of stock is heavy and common; but few 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers offering. About 860 head sold. 307 head Illinois steers, ranging at 1,187 to 1,559 lbs, at $5.00@6.00; 262 head Indiana steers, ranging at 1,163 to 1,416 lbs, at $4.62½@5.50; 60 head Texas steers, ranging at 899 to 1,086 lbs, at $3.00@3.75; 79 head Ohio steers, ranging at 1,074 to 1,516 lbs, at $4.25@6.12½; 22 head Ohio heifers, averaging 1,027 lbs, at $4.75; 20 head Indiana heifers, averaging 809 lbs, at $4.25; 68 head Michigan steers, ranging at 940 to 1,266 lbs, at $3.25@5.00; 15 head Canada steers, averaging 973 lbs, at $3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,800 head, making the total for the week thus far 9,200 head. The market was moderately active at ¼c off on all grades. Sales: 800 head Canada lambs, ranging from 48 to 77 lbs, at $5.00@6.00; 150 head Canada sheep, ranging from 125 to 128 lbs, at $5.50; 700 head Michigan sheep, ranging from 72 to 93 lbs, at $3.50@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts of the week thus far, 16,750 head. Market 10c better than yesterday, with an improved feeling. Sales: 2,500 head Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana hogs, ranging from 160 to 280 lbs, at $4.40@4.45.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Business is quiet with manufacturer's agents to-day. There was a slight improvement in the condition of the jobbing trade, but the distribution continues light. The market for cotton goods is fairly steady in first hands. Rolled Jacconets have been reduced by jobbers to 8c. Thorndike B bleached shirtings are now 11c. Prints are in moderate request and firm; woolen goods quiet; hosiery and French dress goods selling freely at auction, but at generally low prices; shawls quiet.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—There was very little doing in wool, and the market is unchanged; Ohio and Pennsylvania medium, treble extra and above, 51@53c; Wisconsin and Michigan, 38@50c for good lines of extra; superfine and extra pulled, 40@55c, according to quality. A good demand exists for delaines and combing-fleeces, and sales were made to-day at 55@65c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling upland, 16½c; future closed firm at the decline.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy and lower; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.25@5.75; common to good extra, $6.00@6.40; good to choice, $6.45@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.65; Ohio, $6.10@7.75; St. Louis, $6.35@10.75. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand, but lower; receipts, 410,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.29@1.32; Iowa spring, $1.31@1.37½; No. 2 Chicago, $1.33@1.35; do Milwaukee, $1.39@1.40; No. 1 Minnesota, $1.40; winter red Western, $1.48@1.50; Nos. 1 and 2 spring mixed, $1.40. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull. Corn in moderate demand, but lower; receipts, 506,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 57@58c; sail do, 59@59½c; high mixed and yellow, 60c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts, 154,000 bu; mixed Western new, afloat, 47½@49c; white, 49@52c; old mixed Western, 45@46c.

EGGS—Dull; Western and Canada, 26c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Dull at 26@28c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Dull; extra Ohio, 48@50c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 19½@22c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 7¾@7½c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 5½@5½c; refined, 16½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $15.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long clear, 8½c. Lard a shade easier; old Western, steam, 8 1-16c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower, at 94c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $7.25@8.00; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $7.62½@8.25. Wheat very dull; red, $1.44@1.48; amber, $1.63; No. 1 spring, $1.50. Rye steady at 85@90c. Corn in better demand; yellow, 62c; mixed Western, 61@62c. Oats quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 10½c; refined, 16c.

WHISKY—Firm for iron-bound.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet. Corn dull at 59c. Barley in good demand but lower; Up-Lake Canada, $1.35.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand; Western superfine, $4.25@5.50; extra, $6.00@6.75; family, $8.25@8.75. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn nominal. Oats firm; Western mixed, 48c; white, 49@50c. Barley quiet at 80@83c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak, except bulk meats and bacon shoulders. Mess pork, $16.50@17.00. Bulk shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 7½c. Bacon shoulders, 8½c; clear rib 9½c. Lard, 8½@8½c.

BUTTER AND COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer at 95@96½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.10½; No. 2, $1.06½ cash, $1.06¼ seller November. Oats dull and nominal; No. 1, 37c; No. 2, 31c. Corn steady; No. 2, 42c. Rye firm; No. 1, 67c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.32.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6c; to Oswego, 11½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 135,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 73,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, $1.36½, cash; $1.37¼, November; $1.44, December; No. 2 red, $1.34 cash; $1.35½, November. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 46c, seller November; 48c, seller December; low mixed, 44c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 35½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; to Buffalo, 3½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; extra, $1.52½@1.53; No. 1, $1.45½@1.48½; amber, $1.35½. Corn steady; yellow, 50c. Oats dull and lower, at 36c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 red, $1.43@1.44; No. 2 do, $1.30. Corn dull at 52@54c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 43c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.00@7.10. Wheat easier at $1.35@1.38. Corn dull; ear 46@48c; shelled 44c. Rye easier, at 77@78c. Oats quiet at 35@44c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and irregular. Pork nominal at $13.50. Lard quiet; steam, 7½c; kettle, 7½@7½c. Bulk meats dull and prices nominal; shoulders 6½@7c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½c. Bacon quiet, with small sales. Shoulders in light stock held at 7¾@8c; clear rib, 7½@7½c; clear, 7½@7¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 86c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; superfine winter, $3.75@4.25; extras, $4.50@5.00; XX, $5.50@6.00. Wheat quiet; No. 3 red fall, $1.35; No. 2 do, $1.60. Corn firmer; No. 2, 43c, on east track; 45c in elevator. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 32½@33½c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, $1.25@1.35. Rye easier at 69@70c.

WHISKY—Lower at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $14.00@14.50. Bacon in good demand, but prices irregular; some sales lower; cash lots of clear ribs, 7@7½c; clear sides, 8½c. The stock is small, and at the present rates of consumption will be exhausted by the time the new meats come in. Lard unchanged; prime steam for December and January offered at 7½c.

HOGS—Higher, at $3.70@4.00.

CATTLE—Quiet; choice Texan steers, $3.25@3.85; do natives, $4.85@5.25.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—WESTERN PRODUCE—Very little doing, owing to the unsettled state of finances and scarcity of currency. Bacon—No buyers offering; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 7½c clear, 8½c. Hams dull at 11@12c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Louisiana, 95c; Cincinnati, $1.00; others nominal.

COTTON—Active and easier. Sales, 5,650 bales. Good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 15@15½c; low middling to strict low middling, 15½@16½c; middling to good middling, 16½@18½c. Receipts, 2,276 bales. Exports, coastwise, 1,145 bales. Stock, 45,543 bales.

MONETARY—Gold, 109½@110; currency 106@106½. Sterling—Bank, 119½; sight, 104@104½.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; sales, 3,500 bu No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.27. Corn dull; sales 18,000 bu at 49c for low mixed; 50c for high mixed, and 50c for No. 2 in lots. Oats dull and nominal at 44c.

FREIGHTS—12½c for wheat; 11c for corn; 7½c for oats.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE .... Nov. 15
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $65 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:
VIRGINIA .... Wednesday, Oct. 29
GEORGIA .... Wednesday, Nov. 12
PENNSYLVANIA .... Wednesday, Nov. 26
VIRGINIA .... Wednesday, Dec. 10
And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
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Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.
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Italy .... Oct. 18. | Greece .... Nov. 8.
France .... Oct. 25. | Spain .... Nov. 15.
For London (direct) .... Holland, Nov. 6.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
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Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
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Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.
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For further information apply to Company's Western Offices, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, '73,
ENGAGEMENT OF THE EMINENT ENGLISH ARTISTE,
MISS NEILSON,
MISS NEILSON,
MISS NEILSON,
MISS NEILSON,
IN HER GREAT ROLE OF
JULIET,
JULIET,
JULIET,
JULIET,
Pronounced by the Press of Europe and America to be the only living representative of the character in Shakspeare's sublime Love Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
ROMEO AND JULIET,
ROMEO AND JULIET,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
During MISS NEILSON'S engagement she will appear as
ROSALIND,
PAULINE,
LADY TEAZLE, and
JULIA .... in the .... HUNCHBACK,
JULIA .... in the .... HUNCHBACK.
☞ Sale of seats will commence THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock.

THIS FAMOUS
WONG CHIN FOO
Chinese Political Refugee,
Direct from China, will give
ONE LECTURE,
Thursday Evening, Oct. 23,
UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
SUBJECT:
CHINESE HISTORY,
Social Customs, Government, Marriage, Religion, &c., of this most Wonderful, Ancient and Mysterious Race, embracing topics that have never before been brought before Europeans.
Wong-Chin-Foo appears in his native costume.

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CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
In her great character of
LADY MACBETH!
Friday night and Saturday Matinee,
MISS CUSHMAN as .... QUEEN KATHERINE. SUSAN SIMPSON.
J. H. McVICKER as .... PETER SIMPSON.
Saturday Night—MEG MERRILIES.
Monday Night—MISS NEILSON as JULIET.
Seats can now be secured.

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Wednesday, Oct. 22, during the week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON, Bartley Campbell's beautiful new Society Play,
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Houses Crowded with the Elite of Chicago!
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The Greatest Living Legitimate Actress,
CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
In Wilkie Collins' own dramatization,
THE NEW MAGDALEN!
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Monday next—Bartley Campbell's "FATE."

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A COURSE OF EIGHT LECTURES
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Admission for the course, $5.00.

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Magnificent Anatomical Museum,
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Monday—J. W. WALLACE.

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Seances by Dr. SAMUEL MAXWELL, on Thursday Evening, at 181 South Clark-st.; on Friday Evening, at Jefferson. Seats, 25 cents. Questions answered and spirits described. Sunday is my last Lecture.

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SCALES
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111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

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HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:35 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	* 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:35 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.
Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.
Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*† 9:00 p. m.	†* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 98 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.
Times, Oct. 22, 1863.
DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Dr. A. G. OLIN, 352 Wabash-av.,
The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases for thirty years his study, and treating thousands of cases yearly, must acquire greater skill in his specialty than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing, in this and other cities, recognize this fact and recommend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment. Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Call or write for his late work, "Lost Manhood," free of charge.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings. All languages spoken.

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112 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married folks—free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

Dr. TOWNSEND,
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Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Charlotte Cushman. "Macbeth."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Hearts."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Carlotta LeClercq. "The New Magdalen."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Funny Mokes in a Fog." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Louise Hawthorne. "Four Christmas Nights."

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Lecture by Wong Chin Foo on "Chinese History."

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—148 South Clark-st. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ELEGANT FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD goods; also, a grand piano, at auction, this morning at 10 a. m., at 748 Michigan-av.. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER Oil and Lime. The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, October 23, 1873.

The French Assembly meets again next Wednesday, but the motion for the establishment of the Constitutional Monarchy will not be made until Nov. 5.

In the Stokes trial, yesterday, several physicians testified positively that Fisk died from the effects of narcotic drugs administered during his last illness, and not from the wound received from Stokes.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have completed all the schedules of freight and passenger rates for the roads of this State, and they are now in the hands of the printers. Some of the alterations made in the tariffs will be found in our Springfield dispatch.

Mayor Medill, on Tuesday evening last, was the guest of the Lord Mayor of London, at a banquet given by the latter, and replied to the toast: "The Municipal Institutions of America." In the course of his speech, he took occasion to thank England for the assistance rendered Chicago after the fire.

Mr. Shanks, the city editor of the New York *Tribune*, has been committed to jail in Brooklyn for contempt of court, in refusing to disclose the name of the writer of an article in that paper commenting upon the action of one of the Brooklyn City Judges. A writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued in the case, returnable to-day.

In nine counties of Iowa, from which complete returns have been received, Vale's vote is 15,985; Carpenter's, 14,503; total, 30,488; Vale's majority, 1,482. In the same counties, in 1872, Greeley's vote was 15,238; Grant's, 18,710; Grant's majority, 3,472. Vale gains on Greeley's vote 747, and Carpenter loses on Grant's 4,207. The total vote is decreased 3,460.

The Territorial Grand Jury at Yankton has brought in an indictment of manslaughter only against P. P. Wintermute, the banker, who killed Gen. McCook, a few weeks ago. The friends of the deceased are very indignant, and charge that improper influences have been brought to bear upon the jury. The Court also dismissed the jury in a very uncomplimentary manner.

The reports from the South concerning the progress of the yellow fever pestilence are again of the most gloomy description. A warm rain at Memphis, for the past day or two, has aggravated the fever and increased the death-rate, the City Registrar and Secretary of the Board of Health being among the victims yesterday. In Columbus, Miss., the fever has broken out in very violent form, and those who can are flying from the city. At several points in Texas, also, the mortality is on the increase.

The Postmaster-General yesterday issued an order which is of general interest in this city. It increases the number of letter-carriers thirteen, which gives Chicago in all 149 carriers, and establishes five new postal stations, to be known as the North, Northwest, South, Southwest, and Stock-Yards stations; and appropriates about $16,000 per annum for the expenses of each. This substantial increase of postal facilities is one which has long been needed, and will relieve the main office of the pressure upon it, besides more thoroughly accommodating those living in the outskirts of the city.

John Bright, who was re-elected to Parliament a few days since, made a great speech yesterday in Birmingham, in which he reviewed the political topics of the day. In his allusions to the relations of Great Britain and the United States, he once more appeared as the staunch friend and advocate of this country. Referring to the constant talk about the humiliations of the Washington Treaty, Mr. Bright indulged in some plain home talk, and notified his hearers that the real humiliation of England was between the years 1861 and 1865, and that, if the press and aristocracy of England had observed ordinary fairness at that time, there would have been no occasion for the treaty at all.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday, except in provisions, but the majority were easier in prices. Mess pork was dull and 10@15c per barrel lower, at $13.00@13.25 cash, and $12.30@12.40 seller December. Lard was less active, and ⅛c per lb lower, at 7⅛@7¼c cash, and 7⅛@7⅜c seller January. Meats were quiet at 6⅜@6½c for short ribs; 6⅞@7c for short clear, and 8¼@9½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active and a shade firmer, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active, and ½c lower, closing at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was less active, and steady on cash, which closed at $1.04, while 1c lower for November, closing at $1.02¼. Corn was active, and ⅛c lower, closing at 37¾c cash, and 38⅛c seller November. Oats were active and steady, closing at 32½c cash or seller November. Rye was dull and 1c lower, at 62@63c. Barley was active and steady, closing at $1.32 for No. 2, and $1.00 for No. 3. Hogs sold slowly at a decline of 10c, closing weak at $3.80@4.40. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and weak.

The Farmers' Convention commenced its session yesterday, with delegates in attendance from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, and New York. During the day, nothing was accomplished beyond effecting a permanent organization by the election of James M. Allen, President, and S. M. Smith and S. T. K. Prime, Secretaries, and the appointment of committees. At the evening session, the question of transportation was brought up by the introduction of resolutions favoring the construction of a ship-canal from the Atlantic seaboard, *via* the lakes and the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, to the Gulf of Mexico; also, air-line, double-track freight-roads to New York City. The resolutions elicited a long and spirited, but somewhat desultory, discussion, which resulted in their reference to the Committee on Resolutions.

The financial news this morning is of a general nature rather than local to New York, where the situation remains unchanged. The principal excitement on Wall street was the question whether the President did or did not say that he was in favor of purchasing $5,000,000 in foreign exchange and $10,000,000 more of bonds, and intended to draw on the legal-tender reserve at the rate of $3,000,000 per week for some weeks to come. The Secretary of the Treasury insists that the President did not say so, while one New York financier, who interviewed the President, and another, who received a letter from him on the subject, insist that he did. Meanwhile, the President is thinking a great deal about it and saying nothing, as usual. The New York Clearing-House will hold a meeting to-day to consider the subject. The only other items of financial interest are that the indebtedness of the New York banks is $14,000,000 larger than it was last year at this time; that Secretary Richardson is in favor of issuing a series of currency bonds, convertible into greenbacks and back into bonds at the holder's option; that the Comptroller of the Currency is in favor of issuing $25,000,000 more of greenbacks, and leveling up the banking capital with it by distribution in the West and South, instead of taking that amount from the Eastern banks; and that the Western Bar-Iron Association has determined to reduce the price of iron, which involves the reduction of the wages of employes.

The National Board of Trade, at its session yesterday, commenced the serious work of the week. The topics presented for discussion were the Bankruptcy Laws, the Shipping Interest, the necessities for the creation of Departments of Commerce and Trade, under the charge of the General Government, and Transportation. The report of the Committee of the Executive Council on amendments to the Bankruptcy law of 1867, was in the interest of bringing settlements into the hands of debtors and creditors. It contained five recommendations: 1. The abolition of the whole system of fees and substitution of fixed salaries. 2. The enlargement of the discretionary powers of Assignees. 3. The appointment of a committee of creditors to authorize settlements, direct sales, and audit Assignees' accounts. 4. The complete administration on property to devolve upon this Committee and Assignee. 5. The fixing by United States law of property exempt from assignment. Three resolutions were presented on the shipping question, the first providing for Congressional bounties to shipbuilders; the second, releasing from duty all articles of foreign production needed for subsistence and use on vessels; and the third, allowing the purchase of tonnage wherever built or owned, and its protection under the American flag. The resolutions gave rise to a long discussion, which was in the main hostile to giving any protection to shipbuilders, and, at its close, the resolutions were defeated *seriatim*, although it is probable that the second and third may be reconsidered to-day. The report of the Chairman of the Board, inclosing a draft of a bill for the establishing of another Executive Department of the Government, to have charge of all matters pertaining to commerce and navigation, was referred back again to the Executive Committee, with instructions to press the matter on Congress. Another report, in favor of establishing a similar Department of Trade, was postponed. The last report of the day was on Transportation, and was made the special order for this morning. The report, in substance, is in favor of Congressional prevention of unjust railroad discriminations, and of placing a permanent check upon railroad exactions by fostering competition by water routes,—the same position which was taken by Mr. Morgan in his recent speech.

THE CITY TREASURER.

The *Staats-Zeitung* has an article proposing various conundrums to the City Treasurer, wanting to know whether Mr. Gage has paid all of the interest on the city deposits into the City Treasury; whether the city money is so deposited that if it was all called for in an instant of time it would all be forthcoming; whether any of the city money was used to prevent banks from failing during the panic, etc., etc.

There is another conundrum which we wish to propound to the *Staats-Zeitung*, viz.: *how much* interest on city deposits was paid into the City Treasury during all the time that Mr. Hesing was potent in city politics? Or, if that form of putting it is not satisfactory, how much interest on city deposits was paid into the Treasury *prior to the election of Mr. Gage?* It has been officially stated that Mr. Gage has paid into the Treasury $130,829.07 in the way of interest on city deposits. Is not that $130,829.07 *more* than was paid by all his predecessors put together? We venture to say that it is $130,829.07 more than any Hesing politician, or Mr. Hesing himself, would have paid. There is no law requiring the City Treasurer to pay one cent of interest into the Treasury. When Mr. Gage was nominated four years ago, the utmost efforts were used to get some expression from the clique that Mr. Hesing was identified with on the subject of paying interest on the city deposits, but in vain. They ignored it in the campaign and defeated it in the Common Council. Their theory was that the *Treasurer* should have the interest on the deposits, and that he should divide with those who were smart enough to get any of it away from him, and that he should bleed freely for election expenses. Before the *Zeitung* becomes ferocious on this subject we beg that it will answer another question, viz.: Did Mr. Hesing ever support a candidate for City Treasurer who ever paid one cent of interest into the Treasury? If so, when? What is his name? Trot him out.

If, as the *Zeitung* apprehends, the Finance Committee of the Council are not capable of making an impartial and truthful count of the city money, it is optional with Mr. Hesing to go to the City Treasury and make an investigation for himself. If he is not satisfied with the showing on the several bank-books kept by Mr. Gage exhibiting the city balances, he can make copies of them and go around to the banks and ask whether the balances are correctly stated. He can even carry his investigation to the extent of asking the banks to show him the amount of currency which the city balance calls for. If he is not then satisfied he must be a very unreasonable person.

BOUTWELL ON PANICS.

Mr. Vansittart, Chancellor of Exchequer of the British Empire, during a suspension of specie payments, once introduced a resolution into Parliament declaring that "the notes of the Bank of England are now and always have been of equal value with the coin of the realm." Notwithstanding Parliament was stupid enough to adopt his resolution, Mr. Vansittart has ever since been the laughing-stock of financiers and statesmen at home and abroad. The extracts with which we have been favored from Mr. Boutwell's lecture on "Finance," delivered in New York Tuesday evening, indicate that he regards greenbacks in the same light that Mr. Vansittart regarded the depreciated notes of the Bank of England. This is what he must have meant when he declared that there is no need of resuming specie payments, but only "to equalize the commercial value of the paper currency of the country with coin." If this is to be done in any other way than by resuming specie payments, we presume it must be in imitation of the Vansittart policy, by a resolution of Congress! The people who should, after this, refuse to sell their property for gold and greenbacks on the same terms would suffer the withering penalty of Mr. Boutwell's indignation. He is willing to concede something, however, to the insensate demand of some folks that money shall have a fixed value; and so he says that the Government may some day resume, but that it is entirely impracticable for the banks to do so. That is to say, if the banks redeem their notes in legal tender, as they are now required to do, and Government redeems the legal-tender notes with coin, it would be impracticable for the banks to resume specie payments! In other words, there is some mysterious and metaphysical obstacle which will prevent the banks from sending the legal tender, which they hold for the redemption of their own notes, to the Treasury Department at Washington to get coin for them, as it becomes necessary. These are the words of wisdom which Mr. Boutwell, the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, throws out to the country to set the public mind right on the subject of the National finances and the recent panic.

Mr. Boutwell thinks that it is never possible to say whether the currency is inflated or not. It is, as Dundreary says, "one of those things that no fellow can be expected to understand." His own opinion is, that there is not enough currency, and he advises that the Government printing-machine be immediately set to work to turn out more greenbacks. This is precisely the same thing as if a County Poor-Agent, finding the supply of soup running short, should issue more soup-tickets to the paupers. Greenbacks are of precisely of the same character as soup-tickets or milk-tickets, with the difference that they are taken in exchange for a greater variety of commodities. There are just as many of these Government soup-tickets in the country as there were before Jay Cooke's failure, but, as there is not so much soup as was generally supposed, Mr. Boutwell thinks that the whole thing can be remedied by printing more tickets. He does not dream that the tickets themselves will ever depreciate. He can fix that by joint resolution. If, as Mr. Boutwell says, the amount of currency needed by the country is a matter of uncertainty, then experiment is the way to determine it. Mr. Boutwell's plan would be to flood the country with greenbacks, and, after this had been done, there would be no better means for deciding the question than there is now. If greenbacks were redeemable in gold, a superabundance would soon relieve itself by sending greenbacks into the Treasury for redemption. If greenbacks are not now plenty enough, as Mr. Boutwell believes, then there is no possible danger in resumption, for the Government would not be called upon to redeem a single one of them.

Mr. Boutwell makes a historical mistake in his effort to explain why the French loan sold at a higher rate than our bonds placed upon the market about the same time. He says that the French per cent bonds were placed in the hands of bankers at 83 or 84 cents and sold for 84 or 85 cents, while our bonds were sold at par. The fact is that all French loans are offered directly from the French Treasury, and brokers have nothing to do with them.

It is not surprising that Mr. Boutwell, who has openly expressed his conviction that "there is no such thing as a science of political economy," should boggle over the "balance of trade," which, he says, "has been largely against us for many years." That is, if we export to England $1,000 worth of wheat, and it is exchanged there for $1,200 worth of woolen goods, and is so entered on the import returns at the Custom-House, the balance of trade is against us. The fact of the matter is, that we have made $200 profit on the trade. In this respect, the "balance of trade" has always been largely against England, and this is precisely why England has been getting rich out of her trade. As the balance of trade is one of Mr. Boutwell's principal causes of the panic, and inflation of the currency is his remedy, it is idle to discuss the matter with him. The fact that a man who utters such views as these was for several years, and up to a very short time since, Secretary of the United States Treasury, would, in the absence of other causes, be almost enough in itself to account for a panic.

It appears that all the Shah's troubles, since he has returned to Teheran, have been occasioned by the refractory wives whom he sent back to his capital when he had reached St. Petersburgh. They have been taking sweet revenge on the Grand Vizier, whom they first induced the Shah to dismiss. Afterwards the Grand Vizier was recalled, and then again sent off as Governor of a distant province. The trouble is that the Shah does not know how to govern his country without the Grand Vizier, and he certainly can't govern his wives with him. The amount of petticoat tyranny which a man with one Xantippe experiences is increased in the case of the Shah, whose miseries are multiplied by several hundred.

HOW "CITIZENS" ARE MANUFACTURED.

The curious citizen, by visiting the offices of the Clerks of the Superior, Circuit, or Criminal Courts of this county, may witness the process by which American citizens are manufactured. A wholesale business is now going on. It is well that the Clerks of these Courts should understand that this business of naturalization is regulated by law, and that a neglect of the law not only vitiates the assumed naturalization, but renders the officers issuing such papers liable to severe penalties.

Naturalization is a judicial proceeding, and the finding of a Court thereon is a judgment. A Clerk cannot perform a judicial act. The application to be admitted to citizenship must be made in open court. It is not sufficient that it be made before the Clerk out of court. (See second clause of Sec. 1, act of April 12, 1802.) Sec. 3 of the act of May 26, 1824, provides that the *declaration of intention* to become a citizen may be made before the Clerk of the Court; this leaves the rest of the act of 1802 in force, requiring application for citizenship to be made and proofs to be presented before the Court. The Judges of the several courts of this county were so strongly impressed with the importance of suppressing the practice of illegal naturalization so long in vogue here, that, some years ago, they jointly ordered that all applications should be presented to them in open court, to be determined by them as in any other judicial proceeding. For that purpose courts were held, and each year since then a Judge has held court for that purpose. Is this wise precaution to be abandoned? Are the Clerks of these Courts to be permitted to go on issuing certificates of citizenship upon no other warrant or authority than the presentation of a printed card bearing the name of "Miles Kehoe"? Is Miles Kehoe a judicial officer, competent to perform a judicial act or to render a judgment? Is he a legal functionary whose orders and decrees the Clerks of the several Courts acknowledge as binding upon them? We ask for information, and we shall repeat the inquiry until this reckless travesty of law, under the noses of our Courts, is stopped.

SAFE-KEEPING OF COURT-RECORDS.

There is just now a controversy in the United States District Court concerning the unexplained disappearance of the depositions and other papers in a suit brought against the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, which suggests a class of similar raids on court-records which can only be stopped by the most summary measures. In the present instance, the papers that have disappeared belonged to the defendant's side, and the natural presumption in all cases is against the party whose cause is jeopardized by the existence and production of the missing documents. The counsel for the Hartford Insurance Company in this case charges the theft of the papers upon the other party as a matter of presumption. The complainant, on the other hand, makes affidavit denying the charge, and setting forth that it was not in his interest to have the papers suppressed. He further states that he called on defendant's counsel on one occasion to ask him if he knew anything about the missing papers, and that said counsel not only did not "dissemble his love," but kicked him down stairs. The kicking is apparently brought in to excite the sympathy of the bystanders, as it is not made the foundation of an action for assault and battery. Here are the two counter-charges, of the particular merits of which THE TRIBUNE has no means of judging. We have recapitulated them simply for the purpose of showing the complications and hardships which the disappearance of papers once filed in court is pretty sure to bring about.

There is only one certain way to prevent the frequent recurrence of these "mysterious disappearances" which are common not only to the Chicago courts, but to those of nearly every city in the country, delaying the proceedings, and sometimes defeating the ends of justice. This is the adoption of the rule which obtains in the English courts, positively prohibiting the taking of any papers out of court after they have once been filed, and providing a severe penalty for any infringement on this rule. The principle upon which this practice is based is, that the papers in the case become the property of the court, and it is both a right and a duty to protect them. They are put in charge of the clerk, who will take orders for copies of the papers, the applicant giving time to do the work of copying, and paying the actual expense thereof. By this practice, the papers are not locked out from reference or inspection, but their safe-keeping is rendered absolutely certain. No one but the clerk or custodian is allowed to go over or handle them. The practice of our courts is just the reverse. The keeping of the papers on file is so careless that almost any habitue of the courts, whose face is known to the attaches, may "go through" the papers. The opportunity thus offered for purloining and suppressing documents is ample for any one disposed to do it. So long as the courts do not adopt some absolute rule, such as we have indicated, carelessness will inevitably prevail, and just as inevitably there will be losses of material documents by accident and by theft.

MR. CURTIS ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

When Mr. George William Curtis resigned his position in the Civil-Service Commission, there was a general effort on the part of the Administration press to convince the country that his action was not prompted by any dissatisfaction with the progress made in Civil-Service Reform. For a long time Mr. Curtis was absent from his editorial chair, and the silence of *Harper's Weekly* on the subject was accepted as a confirmation of the general statement that he is still with the President, with the Party, and with the "Reform" as conducted under their auspices. Mr. Curtis has recently returned to his work, and one of the first evidences of it is a scorching article in reply to the statement made in the report of the Examining Board of the Treasury, to the effect that one of the chief embarrassments the Board had encountered is the public disbelief of the reality and thoroughness of the reform. Mr. Curtis finds this incredulity entirely natural, and fully warranted by the evidences the people have had of the progress of the work. He refers to the pretentious disapproval the President has made of political assessments, and then adds: "*But, in total contempt of his orders, they levy assessments, desert their posts of duty, assume the management of all party assemblies, and continue to use patronage as a party lever.* If these gentlemen were sure that their illicit use of official power was sternly disapproved, they would hardly be so eager to shout for Gen. Butler in Massachusetts, or to manage the Convention in New York, or to take the Legislature up the river in Louisiana." It will be seen that Mr. Curtis does not hesitate to place the responsibility for the evils of our Civil Service where it properly belongs,—with President Grant. He says that the people have no means of ascertaining positively whether the Civil-Service rules are observed with regard to the subordinate places, whether the appointments in this class are made upon proper examination or not, but they do know that President Grant does not promote an efficient Deputy when a Postmaster is removed; that he does not remove Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis (and he might have added the Collector of Customs in New York, the Naval Officer and Surveyor of Baltimore), when they are guilty of the most flagrant violations of the rules; that he does not accept the resignation of Collector Casey, of New Orleans, though his offenses have been frequent and outrageous. He says that all these are tangible facts, "not isolated, but constantly recurring," and that, as the President's will is the spring of the whole movement, "his real disposition upon the subject can be seen more plainly in his discretionary action" than in the hidden processes of departments. Mr. Curtis thus finds the suspicion of the people as to the genuineness of the reform to be well founded, and the whole tenor of his article leaves no doubt that he only differs from the people in *knowing* that the spirit of the reform does not prevail while the people only *suspect* it. He charges it as the rule of the present Civil Service that public officers everywhere are busy with "party management and intrigue," instead of the duties of their positions, and that this is the reason why "the reform is the open gibe of the opposition, and the secret doubt of its friends in the Republican party." Altogether, he brings the most stinging indictment against the Administration that has yet been made in this relation, and the Republican press may now begin to see that Mr. Curtis' resignation was not entirely meaningless.

THE PRESENT JURY LAW.

Under the present Jury law, every voter is required, if called upon, to serve his country in the laborious, if not altogether heroic, capacity of petit juror for the space of two weeks every two years. It is a clear case of patriotism, as the State gives no other compensation for this service than 10 cents a mile for the number of miles actually traveled in going to and returning from the Court-Room. Though it is eminently proper that every citizen should be required to do his full share of jury work, it is altogether improper that he should be required to do it for nothing. The fact that no compensation is allowed is a great hardship on a large portion of those whose time is arbitrarily occupied by the State in this uncongenial and unprofitable employment. We have a case in mind which can hardly be an exception, and is more likely to be a sample of daily hardships. A colored man, who is employed as janitor in a building at a compensation of $10 or $12 a week, was called two weeks ago to serve as a juryman, and was retained the full two weeks authorized by law. He was obliged to pay a substitute full wages during the whole time he was thus engaged for discharging his duties as janitor. When he had done the State the service demanded of him, he received the following official "loan-certificate":

$0.60 STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK CO. No. 1,759.

This certifies that Edward Whipple attended as a petit juror at the October term, A. D. 1873, of the Superior Court of Cook County twelve days, and traveled, in coming to and returning from said court, 6 miles, and is entitled to be paid therefor out of any moneys in the Cook County Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ——dollars and sixty cents.

A. JACOBSON,
Clerk Superior Court Cook County.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20, A. D. 1873.

That is, for giving up his time and his wages, and either drawing on his savings for support of his family or forced to see them suffer if he had no reserve, he received the munificent sum of 60 cents from the State of Illinois. We happen to know of another case of equal hardship. A carpenter, living some miles out of the city, was engaged on a piece of work on which he was making $4 a day. He was dragged away to serve on a jury, forced to give up his job, and, in addition, compelled to pay his own board at city prices while the expenses of his home were going on as usual. The class must be large which is compelled to bear these burdens, and it consists of those who have not the influence to get excused nor the money to employ professional jurymen in their places. We submit that this is an outrage of so mean a character that the State of Illinois cannot afford to sacrifice its own dignity in tolerating it. The petit jurors last week united in a formal protest against the treatment they received, and they deserve to be heard. There is no question that every man, whose condition does not furnish sufficient excuse, should do duty as a juryman, but common decency suggests that there should be sufficient compensation to pay for the necessaries of life and protect poor men from the temptation of bribery.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

In attendance at the meeting of the National Board of Trade is a delegation representing the Board of Trade of the Dominion of Canada. In addition to the general interest these gentlemen feel in the commerce of the United States, with which their own is so closely connected and interwoven, they represent the sentiment of our British North American neighbors in favor of still closer commercial relations governed by reciprocal laws. This subject has been before the National Board of Trade for several years, and at their last session there was an unanimous declaration that our best interests would be promoted by removing the restrictions now imposed on commerce between the United States and Canada, and that a treaty between the two Governments should be framed securing a free interchange of commodities between the people of the two countries, so far as practicable. The Executive Council of the Board of Trade reports that these recommendations have not yet met a favorable response at Washington, and they attribute the non-action or delays to the hesitation to depart from the beaten course. Nevertheless, the Council believe that public sentiment has been undeniably in favor of this liberal trade, and they have faith that the reiteration of the popular wish will eventually lead to action by the Government.

There are various obstacles in the way of reciprocal trade with Canada, and one of these is the impression, resulting from the theory of protection, that to purchase anything from a foreign land is an act of injustice to our own people. This idea is even carried further, and it is claimed that, as the foreigner will not part with his merchandise except at a profit, therefore the purchaser will incur a loss. Such an idea as this may not find much favor in bodies so well informed as a National Board of Trade, but it is maintained by a very large school of public men. It is possible that there are "statesmen" in this country who would insist that, if any reciprocal trade with Canada was established, it should be so restricted that at no time should it present a balance of trade against us; that is to say, that the forty millions of people in the United States should never be allowed to buy more from Canada than the four millions of people in that country should buy of us,—that is, that Canada should not be allowed to sell us more than we can pay for. So long as men high in official position stumble over such puerilities as this, the recommendations of the National Board of Trade in favor of removing the restrictions upon commerce between Canada and the United States will require considerable repetition.

Reciprocal trade with Canada is so manifestly politic to every man of information who has given the subject a thought, that we can understand how the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade have attributed the delay in official action on the subject to the fact that it was outside the beaten track of ordinary legislation; but there is something beyond this. The official mind, though highly skilled on the subject of negro suffrage, needs that instruction and information which it is the peculiar province of the National Board of Trade to impart. We suggest that, in renewing the recommendation for a treaty of reciprocity with Canada, the National Board of Trade shall do something more than pass resolutions; that they address a memorial not only to Congress but to the people at large, stating the whole case, with all the facts and arguments, showing that further delay or non-action on this matter is a denial of justice to many worthy citizens of our own country, and a commercial blunder on a large scale.

The best evidence that we have seen of material progress toward civilization in Japan is the amended criminal code reported in a late number of the *Japan Mail*. Until recently a barbarous code, made 150 years ago, has been the criminal law of the land. A few comparisons of the old and new will illustrate the progress that has been made. For kidnapping children, the old penalty was decapitation and exposure on the scaffold; the new law penal servitude for ten years. Stealing was formerly punished, if the property stolen was of greater value than ten yen, by death; the severest penalty is now imprisonment for life. It was death under the old law to receive stolen property, and the extreme penalty is now ten years' imprisonment. Selling human beings into bondage was punished by death. Under the old law there was a variety of crimes which were punished with decapitation and exposure, crucifixion, and other cruel forms of death, for which strangling has been substituted in all crimes in which human life has been sacrificed. The ancient code punished all forms of adultery with death, but it is now punished with penal servitude, one year for ordinary cases, and a longer term for what the Japanese regard as exaggerated cases. Incendiarism, which was formerly punished with roasting alive, is still punished with death, but without the cruelty of the old form. Gamblers were formerly banished, but are now imprisoned for only eighty days.

A New Gas—Abaron.

M. Lebarre, a well-known chemist of Lyons, France, is reported to have read a paper before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, on the 13th of June last, in which he claimed to have discovered that hydrogen gas is a compound. He states that he has divided it into two elements, one of which has only one-tenth the specific gravity of hydrogen, which has hitherto been regarded as the lightest of all known substances, being only 0.0693 the weight of an equal volume of air at the same temperature and pressure.

The new gas is said to differ totally from hydrogen in its chemical properties, being a non-supporter of combustion, and destitute of taste, color, or smell. Its most remarkable property, however, is its extreme levity, which is 110,000 times greater than that of distilled water; or a cubic foot at the earth's surface would weigh but a little over two grains. In view of this extraordinary property it is proposed to name the new gas, Abaron; from a Greek particle and root, signifying *without weight*. The old name, hydrogen, will in that case be applied to the heavier constituent of the gas which combines with oxygen to form water.

The first point that will naturally suggest itself to the reader, probably, is that, with the discovery of Abaron, the problem of aerial navigation is practically solved. Being some twelve times lighter than our carburetted hydrogen, the coal gas with which balloons are ordinarily inflated, it would give to a very small globe the buoyancy necessary to enable a person to float through the air, and could be safely caged within an envelope of aluminium, which is not possible with the coal gas, owing to the greater bulk required by the more dense material. Certainly, if the Abaron can be manufactured in large quantities, even though the process should be a costly one, it would be gladly taken hold of by the aeronaut. Of course, the problem of steering the balloon would still remain, but the difficulty in the way of accomplishing that desirable result would be much less than at present, in proportion to the diminished surface presented to the current of air in which the balloon would move.

To the scientific investigator, however, the discovery, if one it be, will be suggestive of many ideas, more startling than the above, and perhaps not less practical. If hydrogen be a compound, so may others of the so-called elements; and the different allotropes of oxygen and carbon prove after all to be distinct elementary forms, or molecular compounds of more simple atoms. This has been thought possible in the case of carbon, and dreamed of as possibly furnishing the key to the connection between ordinary oxygen and ozone; but thus far, not a single step has been taken in the process of proof by analysis—still less by synthesis. The discovery may, indeed, lead to another complete revolution in the nomenclature of chemistry; and one much greater than the last, the distinctive feature of which is the possible composition of atoms in an elemental molecule. At the first blush it might seem that the number of the ultimate elements would be indefinitely multiplied by further discoveries in the same direction, and that, instead of 64, we may have several hundreds. But the reverse of this would most probably be the truth; and the result may be even to realize the theory that the number of attainable elements is very small, while they, in turn, are distinguished from each other simply by a difference in the molecular groupings of atoms, each of which has precisely the same magnitude, and volume, and potential function, with every other that exists in any and every part of the vast material universe.

Nothing is said, in the meagre account which has reached us, of the properties of the new hydrogen, as sundered from its union with Abaron. Does that, too, exhibit new properties? Has it lost or increased its affinity for oxygen, which gives rise to the brilliant phenomena of combustion? And, especially, does it, or does it not, exhibit more decidedly the properties which caused it to be suspected, nearly twenty years ago, of belonging to the family of metals? These are very interesting questions, to which we have, at present, no answer. But even greater in interest will be the ascertained behavior of the two new elements when submitted to the test of the spectroscope. What changes may occur in the character of the three principal (old) hydrogen lines, which are located respectively in the red, blue, and violet portions of the spectrum; Perhaps it may be found that one belongs to the new hydrogen, another to Abaron, and the third is only exhibited when the two elements are in union. If so, we may, perhaps, be able to see our way a little nearer towards the reason why most of the so-called elements give more than one line, and exhibit them in different portions of the spectrum; a point on which some speculations were advanced nearly four years ago in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. Still further, it is not improbable that the new element, Abaron, will be found to give the mysterious line in the green portion of the spectrum, which has been discovered in the light of the Aurora, and that from the exterior of the solar corona, but which has not hitherto been identified with any known substance on the earth's surface. If this should be so, we shall then be able to do much more than guess (as at present) in regard to the material that forms the outer envelope alike of sun and habitable planets, that possibly yet lingers lovingly around the moon, and connects the rolling orbs with the etherial expanse through which they perform their majestic revolutions, forming the intangible link between matter and space.

[We note, here, that Prof. G. J. Stoney, in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy, not long since, considered it as highly probable that these three hydrogen lines (C, F, and G) are phenomena of harmonic vibration, and calculated that the hydrogen molecule vibrates 800,000,000,000 times in a second. He estimated that a million times a million million molecules are contained in a cubic millimetre. Maxwell estimates that the molecule vibrates through a space 100 times greater than its own diameter. Accepting these conclusions we can calculate that the diameter of the (old) hydrogen molecule is not greater than one in 2,500,000,000 equal parts of an inch.]

It may be that the alleged discovery of Abaron will lead to none of these results; but, even if it should prove to be a groundless claim, we may rest assured that the secrets of nature at which I have hinted above, and many others of which we have now no idea, will yet be revealed to the gaze of mortals, and some of them at no distant day. Science is pressing forward with persistent strides towards the goal of knowledge, and her labors have yet to be crowned with far more abundant success than has hitherto rewarded her efforts.

E. COLBERT.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Republican managers in Wisconsin are hastening to nominate, on their local tickets, men whom they may call "farmers and Grangers." The Republican managers in Iowa are beginning to discover, with some amazement, that the worst beaten of their local tickets were composed of just such "farmers and Grangers."

—The Burlington *Gazette*, hearing Republicans talking bravely about having "a good working majority" in the Iowa Legislature, remarks what a coming down that must be, to be sure.

—The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk-Eye* sticks in a word of truth in answer to the Des Moines fellows who have monopolized the wires with false reports of the Iowa election, saying:

> The DesMoines *Register* expresses the opinion that Anti-Monopoly members of the Legislature who have hitherto acted with the Republican party will continue to do so. That has usually been the case with independent Republican members heretofore, but they have never been so numerous as they will be this year, and we apprehend that those who elected them will insist on their constituting an independent party, so far as party caucuses and strictly party measures are concerned.

—The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* is surprised as the Ohio election returns come in, and wants to know how it happens that counties usually reliably Republican have elected Democrats to the Legislature, while some ancient Democratic strongholds elect Republicans. Some, even, of the counties on the Western Reserve seem to have gone back on the regular Republican nominations.

—The Alton (Ill.) *Telegraph*, which loyally supported the Oglesby-Beveridge ticket in this State, a year ago, now says of the defeat of Noyes and Hart, in Ohio:

> The former wished to be elected United States Senator, while the latter expected to fill his place as Governor. If this is so, they both richly deserved to be beaten. It is high time that the people should rebuke in thunder tones the practice which is so fast becoming common, of ostensibly running for one office while really seeking another.

—Frank Hatton runs the Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) *Journal* in the home interest of James Harlan, and says:

> If Gov. Carpenter is elected at all, it will be by a small majority. We long ago expressed our opinion in regard to this distinguished gentleman attempting to make a farmer of himself, going about the State as a Granger; and now, if he has been sold out in the house of his friends, it is nothing more than has happened to other men. When Gov. Carpenter showed such anxiety to become a member of a secret organization which was formed, as it was claimed, for the farmers only, he got farther into the mist of political demagoguery.

—Senator Roscoe Conkling's Utica *Herald* rather regrets that, in the West, "there have been no stirring issues raised save those of a local character about railroad management, and hence our voters have not waked up."

—The Keokuk *Gate City*, whose editor wrote the Republican platform of this year, in Iowa, says:

> Republican townships voted as though the frantic appeals of oracular Republican editors had been so much idle air which they regarded not. We have concluded that the oracular role isn't the forte of newspapers nowadays.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* tells the effect of victory in California, saying:

> There is now no difficulty in finding men who dare come out and declare themselves the implacable enemies of corporate dominion, and ready to enroll themselves in an organization whose determination it is to break that dominion utterly down. .... But the battle is not won yet. The leeches will not let go their hold until we force them to it. The blow for freedom which has been so successfully struck must be followed up by others equally powerful.

—That the Anti-Monopoly party is destined to control and shape the political policy of this nation, at no distant day, must be evident to every rational mind. It may suffer defeat for a season, but eventually will wrench triumphant victory from the iron grasp of monopolies, rings, and cliques. The party is composed of the industrial classes of the nation, and they are largely in the majority, and numbers will, in [illegible] must, count at the ballot-box.—*Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.*

—The work has but just begun. From this time forward the people of Iowa should begin to organize with the full determination of carrying the State next year. It can be done, and the people should work for it.—*Burlington (Ia.) Gazette.*

—This revolt in Iowa surely is glory enough for a beginning. Another trial and this [illegible] majority will be wiped out. Let the people push forward the Anti-Monopoly ticket; its success is assured.—*Illinois State Register.*

—Every man who is working to defeat the success of the Farmers' Independent Movement is working ignorantly or designedly in the interests of and for the monopolists. We care not what the opponents of the farmers say, the defeat of the farmers' candidates defeats the movement, and the defeat of the movement is the success of the monopolists. Should such calamity befall the farmers and laboring men, a defeat on the 4th day of November, we do not believe anything but open revolt and bloodshed can relieve them from the bondage they are enduring.—*Paxton (Ill.) Journal.*

—We are prepared to accept the issue. [illegible] railroad centering in Ottumwa issued orders from headquarters ordering all their employes to vote against the Anti-Monopoly ticket. They stopped all the trains and forced their men up to the polls and vote according to their wishes. Here there was a general [illegible] made by engineers, conductors, brakemen, wipers on the Anti-Monopoly ticket. They got their orders from headquarters.—*Ottumwa (Iowa) Democrat.*

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—The Republican party is famous for passing virtuous resolves, and their acts have whistled all idea of virtue down to the winds, and scandalize the nation with their debauchery and thefts. . . . We ask the Anti-Monopolists to look at these things, and see if they cannot truly say that those who "are not for them are against them," and that words uttered to deceive are entitled to less weight than oft-repeated official acts.—*McLean County (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—Since the perpetuation of party power has always been considered the most dangerous foe to our Republican institutions, the honest, conscientious man who has his country's good at heart should not ask, Cannot this or that reform be accomplished as well by the old party as by the new? but rather, cannot monopolies be checked and controlled as well by the new? and if he can answer yes to the latter question he should unhesitatingly join the new combination.—*Ames (Iowa) Brain and Muscle.*

—If Congressmen and the Administration cannot discover in these October elections much that is worthy their serious consideration, they do not possess the political sagacity for which they have had the credit.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

—Congress will do well to carefully study the facts, and to avoid the mistakes and repeal the wrong action of the last Congress. It appears already certain that the salary-grab of the last Congress was a serious injury to the Republican party. If it is not repealed, so far as Congressional salaries are concerned, the injury may become worse. Nor, if it is repealed, will it answer to make that an excuse for restoring the mileage abuse or the franking abuse. What the country desires is strict economy, unspotted honesty, and a careful avoidance of hasty legislation. Doubts as to whether the new Congress will exhibit these virtues may be ungracious, and may be unreasonable; nevertheless, so long as there are voters who do doubt, the Republican party suffers from these doubts, since it is the party in power.—*Detroit Post.*

THE WEATHER.

Further Accounts of Damage by Eastern Floods—Additional Lake Disasters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 22.—Four inches of snow fell in Sheboygan County yesterday.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 22.—The schooner Saginaw, owned in this city, bound from Cleveland, light, went ashore three miles east of Black River on Monday night. She lies high on the beach, but it is thought that she can be got off with but little damage.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Oct. 22.—The Androscoggin is higher than at any time since the freshet of 1869. At Auburn the shoe factories had to stop work, the engines being submerged, and many buildings are surrounded by water. Dead River bridge, on the Androscoggin Railroad, is washed away, and passengers and mails have to be transferred.

War Department Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The area of high barometer and low temperature will probably extend on Thursday southward over the Western plains to Texas. For the Eastern Gulf States, southerly winds, with cloudy and rainy weather. For the South and Middle Atlantic States, southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy, and clear, warm weather. For New England, south and east winds, with clear weather. For the Lower Lakes, south and west winds, cloudy and rainy weather. For the Ohio Valley, increasing westerly winds, cloudy weather, and light rain. For the Upper Lakes, west and northwest winds, possibly increasing to brisk, with clouds and occasional snow, clearing away by Thursday night.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Oct. 23—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cairo	30.01	47	N. W., brisk.	.....	Light rain.
Cleveland	29.81	50	S., brisk.	.03	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.84	40	S. W., fresh.	.01	Light rain.
Cincinnati	29.91	56	S. E., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.91	20	S., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Denver	30.01	40	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Davenport	30.01	39	N. W., brisk.	.....	Fair.
Duluth	29.71	38	S. W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.77	61	S. W., brisk.	.....	Light rain.
Escanaba	29.62	46	S., fresh.	.01	Light rain.
Fort Garry	29.59	22	N. W., fresh.	.03	Light snow
Fort Gibson	30.15	41	Calm.	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.06	32	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	30.18	39	N. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	30.01	26	N., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.80	42	S., fresh.	.01	Cloudy.
Marquette	29.63	43	S. W., fresh.	.20	Light rain.
Omaha	30.11	29	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Pembina	29.71	20	N. W., fresh.	.04	Light snow
St. Paul	29.90	22	W., fresh.	.01	Light snow
Toledo	29.79	58	S., fresh.	.01	Light rain.
Yankton	30.10	25	Calm.	.03	Clear.

Miscellaneous Reports.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 22.—The first snow of the season fell to the depth of three inches this morning.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 22.—The weather turned suddenly cold to-day, with a November easterly gale.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 21.—About four inches of snow fell in Minnesota this afternoon, clearing off cold.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 22.—Cloudy all day. Cold rain, with wind, this evening.

HALIFAX, Oct. 22.—Three barges were destroyed during last night's gale off Point Au Pelee, all of Bay City, Michigan.

The barges David Morris and Globe have gone to pieces in shallow water. Barge Saginaw sank in eleven feet of water. Another vessel is reported ashore a short distance down from Point Au Pelee. Name unknown.

IOWA'S LIQUOR LAW.

The Supreme Court Decides that a Judgment Against a Liquor-Seller, or Manufacturer, May Create a Lien Upon Property in Which Liquor is Sold or Manufactured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 22.—The Supreme Court of Iowa, in session here, had before it an appeal from the Circuit Court of Polk County,—the case of Polk County vs. J. Hurb,—involving the legality of the Prohibitory Liquor law, in the aspect in which that law subjects the property in which liquors are sold to a judgment against the liquor-seller. The appellant set up various provisions of the State Constitution against the judgment of the court below, but the Supreme Bench, in its decisions recorded to-day (Day, Justice) overruled them all. The Court says: "The precise question involved pertains to the right of the Legislature to declare a judgment against a defendant a lien upon the property of another used for the unlawful purpose of manufacturing or selling liquors, with the owner's consent or knowledge." The Court then takes up the objections of the appellant, and contends that the Legislature does possess the power to so declare a judgment against a liquor-seller, or manufacturer of liquors, a lien upon the property in which the liquor is sold or manufactured. The argument of the Court—for it is an argument as well as a decision—is quite elaborate and striking.

CANADA.

The Report of the Royal Commission in the Hands of the Secretary of State—George W. McMullen in Ottawa—The Case of Riel, the Manitoban Chief.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—The report of the Royal Commission is now complete and in the hands of the Secretary of State. Two brothers of Scott, the man murdered in Manitoba, are said to be in the city. They are interested in the arrival of Riel. The *Citizen* publishes a wood-cut likeness of Riel, with an inflammatory article. The Orangemen insist that Riel shall not be allowed to enter the House of Commons, notwithstanding the granting of an amnesty is promised.

George W. McMullen is here. It is rumored that more Pacific scandal developments are to be made. A large majority of the Senators and members have arrived, and others are expected by every train to-night and to-morrow. Great interest centres in the opening of the House, since it will afford the first test of the strength of parties.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Preparations for Winter Along the Line of the Union Pacific.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 22.—Preparations for winter upon the Union Pacific Railroad are now completed. Every precaution that experience and wise forethought could suggest has been taken to guard against stoppages. Miles of track have been raised at all exposed points from one to seven feet. More snow-fencing has been located, and snow-sheds repaired. There are no fears of any serious detention by snow this winter, as all points are well guarded. This road is 100 per cent better prepared than ever before. The weather along the line is cold and clear. Some snow has fallen in the Rocky Mountains. Trains are running regularly.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 21.—The Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home have just held their annual meeting, and made their report. It represents the institution as being in an excellent condition, with 158 children now cared for. The expenses last year were about $25,000; $20,000 is asked for next year. Gen. M. Montgomery, of Sparta, and Dr. A. J. Ward, of this city, having resigned as Trustees, Gov. Washburn has appointed Maj. G. L. Park, of Stevens Point, and Gen. J. J. Guppy, of Portage, to fill the vacancies.

REGATTA AT BATTLE CREEK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 22.—The regatta held in this city to-day was a grand success. The Wah Wah Sums, of Saginaw, won the senior four-oared shell race, beating the Excelsiors, of Detroit; W. J. Alexander, the junior single-scull race; and Frank E. Watts, the senior single-scull race. The weather was particularly fine, and there was a large attendance. A sumptuous dinner was served at the Potter House on the return from the Lake, and a grand ball at the Opera House concluded the exercises.

THE CONTESTED ASSESSMENT.

Republic Life Insurance Company vs. The State Board of Equalization.

The Test Case Now Being Argued Before Judge Farwell.

Arguments of Mr. Kretsinger for Complainant and the Hon. J. P. Root for the State.

Judge Lawrence to Close for the Insurance Company To-Day.

Yesterday morning the argument for an injunction in the case of the Republic Life Insurance Company against Joseph Pollak, County Clerk, came up before Judge Farwell. Before proceeding with the argument Mr. Bennett, on behalf of the complainants, asked leave to amend his declaration by inserting an allegation that in reaching the result at which the State Board of Equalization arrived in assessing the capital stock and franchise of said Company, the Board adopted the rule that the capital stock should be valued at its fair cash value, adding thereto the supposed just amount of the debts owing by the corporation, and from the result thus obtained deducting the value of the tangible property of the corporation. Also, an allegation that, after the Board had finished the valuation of the real and personal property of the State, the said Board had increased the aggregate assessed valuation of said property in the State, exceeding 1 per cent on such aggregate valuation, and in violation of the statute.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE

have been made known but may be recapitulated. About ten days ago the Republic Life Insurance Company filed a bill to restrain the County Clerk, Joseph Pollak, from carrying out the taxes on his books on the valuation made by the State Board of Equalization. Complainants allege that said Board had raised the valuation of their property from about $41,000, the amount at which it had been fixed by the County Assessor, to $884,000, including in this last sum, a valuation set on the franchise, and the capital stock. It is claimed this Board is illegal and unconstitutional; its powers void, and even though it be legal, yet there is no power to assess a franchise, or the capital stock in the hands of the Company.

MR. KRETSINGER,

on behalf of the Company, made the opening argument, of which the following is an abstract: "This bill sufficiently presents facts to entitle us to an injunction, not covering or affecting any outside questions. We propose to notice the general character of the act. The protection of property is one of the inherent rights of the citizen, and is a question of as much importance as protection of person. But it does not divest the State of its power to levy taxes for the purpose of carrying on the affairs of the Government. The legislative power is vested in the General Assembly, and in no other body, and the Legislature cannot delegate its powers. Organic legislation is by the people primarily; secondarily, by delegation. It can be reposed in the hands of its agents, and their laws can be made by such agents as authorized by the Constitution. The acts of these agents must be subordinate to the organic law. The people prescribe the Constitution, and the Constitution itself limits the powers therein enumerated. The Legislature is a creature of the Constitution, and cannot act beyond its restrictions, being a creature of the sovereigns, the people. A constitutional power to act being expressly conferred on a certain body, limits that power to that body. This power is restrained from one body by confirming it on another, and can only be employed by the body authorized. This power is limited by the general objects mentioned in the preamble. It is limited by the law of agency, by the spirit and genius of our institutions. When the Constitution stops the power stops. The Constitution is the warrant of power, beyond which its creatures cannot go. The qualification of members of the General Assembly are prescribed and fully stated, and the qualifying oath required, but in this Board the members are not under the restraining influence of any such oath. No person or body can operate a constitutional power, or fill an office unless they fill the formula required. Every bill must have a constitutional caption, be read at large on three different days in each house, and, on final passage, votes must be by yeas and nays, entered on the journals, and operative only when a majority of elected members concur therein, and signed by the Speakers of both houses, with the approval of the Governor. By the act in question the State Board are authorized, and the act provides:

First—To adopt rules and principles for ascertaining the fair cash values of capital stock.

Second—To determine the justice and equity of those rules and principles.

Third—That when such rules and principles are adopted, if not inconsistent with the act, they are to have the same effect as if contained in the legislative act itself, and the rules are not subject to the Legislature to change.

Fourth—To amend, change, and alter said rules and principles as may be desired.

Fifth—These rules and principles are alone to apply to capital stock, and are therefore in effect special legislation.

This right to determine the justice of their rules makes them equal to the General Assembly, and elevates their rules to the power and dignity of a legislative act. The right of the power of the Board to change and alter their laws will not allow a man, when he has been assessed, to object, as he could when he was dissatisfied with the valuation of the Town Collector. This act would give all the unauthorized rules, all the whims and irregularities of the State Board, the force of law. Moreover, the rules prescribed being applicable only to the capital stock of corporations, is special legislation, and hence clearly illegal. The rules for taxation must be uniform, and the rules applicable to one class must also apply to another. A corporation is an individual to the extent of its creation; the property of a corporation is equal to the property of one individual, and the standard of valuation must be the same. Let the Court say that the immense capital of the corporations may be placed at the disposal of the State Board, and thereupon subject them to this sort of varying legislation under a standard that may be changed from time to time as they see fit, and the corporation would be taxed out of existence. It must all be weighed in the balance of the Constitution. Again, the State Board has placed a valuation on the franchise of the corporation. We hold that the franchise cannot be taxed—cannot have a value. It is a negative power—simply the creature of the legal individual. By this act, as analyzed, the State Board are by the Legislature empowered to create principles, enact rules, to carry those rules and those principles into effect, and, when thus enacted by the State Board, they become elevated into legislative acts. By this act, the State Board can put a valuation of $1,000,000,000 on the property of a corporation for the value of 1 mill. The State Board is to fix the standard of values on capital stock of corporations, and can change that standard at pleasure, and without reference to a uniform assessment of values. The first section of Art. 9, of the Constitution of 1870, entitled "Revenue," disposes of this question beyond cavil. The section says: "The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful, by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his or its property," such value to be ascertained by such person or persons to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the General Assembly shall have the power to tax peddlers, etc., and persons or corporations using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class on which it operates. This section vests the General Assembly with the sole power to levy taxes, such tax to be uniform in respect to persons and property. The tax cannot be uniform unless the the valuation is uniform. Valuation of property by a fixed and determined standard is the basis of taxation.

The rules for ascertaining the valuation must be provided by legislative enactment, but the valuation is a fact which may be bound by the Assessor under the law. The law is the method,—the system and manner in detail of levying the tax by valuation,—and of providing a uniform valuation. To ascertain the valuation is to find a fact in accordance with that law. The Legislature creates the law in detail, and the Ministerial or Executive officer employs that law. The State Board can no more adopt rules and enact laws, and create principles by which to ascertain values on which to levy tax than can a Town Collector. The act is purely executive. The power to make involves the power to destroy. Then the Legislature, which has the power to make, delegates that power to the State Board to defeat this, and then the franchise can be sold, not by the Legislature, nor because it authorized it, but because the Legislature has given to the State Board the form of taxation and valuation, and the Board can compel the franchise to be sold by an excessive taxation—4 Wheston, 416. A man has a right to be heard before the County Board, and notice must be given, but no notice is published by the State Board, and no hearing allowed, and the allegation of the bill, that we have no remedy except in this court, is strictly true. By this act, the corporation is taxed three times—once on its tangible property, once on its capital stock, and once on the stock in the hands of the shareholders. The powers of a delegated body cannot be given to any other body—8 New York Rep., 486. 9 Barbour, 680.

THE HON. J. P. ROOT

then began the argument on behalf of the State. He said that this case is not an altogether unimportant matter. The return to the Auditor exhibits many millions of dollars of taxable property belonging to corporations, and it is important that the law should be properly settled. There is not much difference between the Constitution of 1848 and the new Constitution of 1870. The Constitution of 1848 provides, in the second section of Article 9, that the General Assembly shall provide for levying a tax according to valuation, such value to be ascertained by some persons to be elected or appointed. The Legislature shall have power also to tax persons enjoying a franchise. It has a right, so that in the old Constitution the words "including corporations" are left out; but they are in fact included and involved in the words, "persons enjoying a franchise." The new Constitution only went a step further. Now, if there can be found a decision affirming the legality of the old Board, it will go far to support the new Board. The new Board had more to do than the old Board. It was to assess telegraphs, rolling-stock, the right of way of railroads, and improvements made on such right of way. In addition, it is to determine the value of the capital stock of all corporations. In order to get the value of this stock, the Assessor is required to furnish a blank for each one to fill out, which will give all the information needed to determine the value, and this is assessed at the market value, or, if there is no market value, at what its actual cash value would be. The capital stock and tangible property are not both taxed, but the latter is deducted and the tax levied on the balance. Suppose $100,000 capital stock to be invested in the purchase of a franchise, and that the stock would be worth $150,000 or $200,000. Now the premium is assessed on that capital stock. This is worth $50,000. An individual owning such shares can sell them for such an advanced price, and it is right that such a franchise should be taxed. It is done under the provision of the statute that it is property, it is money, and is salable. You can sell or buy it, maintain an action for it; it is property, and subject therefore to taxation. The only limitation is that it should be uniform, which is to be determined by some person appointed by the general law of the State. The Constitution is not a grant of power to the Legislature—it is a reservation of power. The Legislature may do anything not expressly prohibited by the Constitution. The reverse is new doctrine to me. But it is different with regard to the Constitution of the United States. 21 Illinois Rep. 513.

Now, there is nothing which prevents the Legislature from determining the mode in which persons shall be elected or appointed to determine the value of the property. The only limitation is that, when the mode shall be determined, the valuation shall be uniform. The law expressly indorses the State Board of Equalization under the old Constitution. The object of the State Board is to make the valuations equal all over the State. An Assessor, if he have property in his district, may assess the property of the district very low, that his taxes may be less. Then there is much less fraud and diversity in a high valuation. The only way in which the diverse judgments of men might be corrected and neutralized, is by the creation of the State Board of Equalization.

The only question is whether the State Board can have the power to assess the valuation of corporations directly. The review of the County Board has been sustained repeatedly. The County Board has power, and does review the acts of the Town Board, and so the State Board may review the acts of the County Board. Now the Constitution provides that the capital stock may be taxed; it only says that it shall not be taxed in the hands of the corporation and of the stockholders. But we are asked what to do if the stockholder pays. That is his fault. If he is asked whether he has stock; if he has, he should say so, and inform the Assessor in what Company it is, so that the Assessor may go to the Company and have it assessed.

In regard to the arbitrary acts of the Board, what Board could act without rules? They must have some to guide themselves by. Otherwise they would be without landmark or boundary within which to act. The power of the Board is Supervision, not legislation, though it is quasi-legislative. Its duty is to lighten the burden when it is unequal, so as to make all bear it together.

Lastly, we contend that this bill is not properly filed; that it will not be. The proper way to obtain a remedy from inferior tribunals where an appeal cannot be had, is by certiorari—22 Ill. 105, 14 Ill. 383—and this is a case where the merits of the case could be examined by this method, and equity will not interfere where there is a remedy by law.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL EDSALL

followed for the State. He reviewed the bill paragraph by paragraph, showing that many of the allegations were not facts, but were assertions, and hence of no weight. He also simplified some points only briefly touched upon by Mr. Root.

The argument was not concluded, but will be closed this morning by Judge Lawrence, on behalf of complainants.

THE COURTS.

Answer of Leonard Swett in the Lamar Insurance Case.

A Prisoner Condemned to Five Years' Imprisonment for Manslaughter.

Leonard Swett filed his answer yesterday in the case of Melvin and others against the Lamar Insurance Company and others, including him. He admits that he was President of the Company, and states that during the existence of the Company, from 1869 to 1871, the rates of insurance were so low, and the cost of placing stock and expense of commencing the Company so great that in May, 1871, it was obliged to levy an assessment on its stockholders. A meeting of the stockholders was held and it was agreed to reinsure and retire. Defendant's accounts with the Company were fully settled at that time. About $9,000 of mortgages were sold at from 3 to 5 per cent discount, and the proceeds are paid for reinsurance or on claims against the Company. About $60,000 was paid for reinsurance. After the cash assets were gone, a claim called the "Benning loss" remained unpaid. Other companies were liable on this claim, the amount of the whole of which was about $12,000, the Lamar share being $1,200. This amount Swett paid, having some mortgages in his hands still unconverted into money, amounting to some $3,500. This was all of the remaining assets of the Company. Shortly after the fire came, in which the Lamar suffered loss to the amount of $300,000 or $400,000. Defendant employed a good part of his time for a year thereafter in settling losses; at the expiration of that time he turned over the whole affairs to the Receiver. He denies that he is indebted to the Company, but on the contrary avers that he has not yet been reimbursed for the money advanced on the "Benning loss."

SUIT AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANY.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by Nellie Allen, wife of Henry M. Allen, against the National Insurance Company of Missouri. Complainant states that in May, 1872, she insured her furniture factory and machinery, No. 619 Washington avenue, in the above Company for $2,000, paying $120 premium. The loss, if any, was to be payable to Lucy A. Baldwin. Henry M. Allen, husband of complainant, generally insured her property for her, as her agent, but in the policy sued on in the present case his name is inserted as the person insured. Complainant claims that this was a mistake, that her husband represented at the time of obtaining the insurance that the property was hers, and that her name should have been inserted instead of his. On the 23d of January, 1873, the premises were damaged by a fire to the amount of $1,760.78. At the time of insurance Henry M. Allen, gave a note for the amount of the premium. A proof of loss was served on the Company after the fire, made and sworn to by complainant. The Company claim to have canceled the policy before loss on account of the nonpayment of the premium note at maturity, and refuse to pay anything to complainant, but no notice of said cancelation was ever given. Complainant therefore asks that the policy may be declared in force and corrected that the amount of loss may be computed, and the Company compelled to pay it to her.

JUDGE BOOTH.

Judge Booth was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of Price against Gen. J. H. Ledlie and Gen. J. M. Corse. The case is an ante-fire suit, brought to recover for materials rendered and work done on the Chicago & Kenosha Pier here. It has been tried twice—in the first case a verdict of $3,000 having been rendered, which was set aside; and, in the second, a compromise verdict of $1,000, which was set aside by consent of both parties. The case is now on its third hearing. The amount claimed is about $7,500. S. K. Dow appears for plaintiff, and Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne for defendant.

DAMAGES FOR FALLING DOWN-STAIRS.

Judge Tree was engaged yesterday in hearing a suit brought by Caroline Severin and William Severin against William H. Eddy, otherwise known as "Horse" Eddy. Mrs. Eddy alleges that on the 27th day of May, 1864, Eddy owned No. 86 Randolph street. That there was a hole or hatchway opening into a cellar on said premises, which was carelessly left uncovered, and she, while passing along, or, as the evidence tends to show, while looking in the window, slipped into the hatchway, and was so violently bruised that she was confined to her bed for three years, and has been a cripple and invalid ever since, and will be as long as she lives. She therefore asks $20,000 damages for such injury. The cause was tried before, and came to the Supreme Court, remanded, and is now on trial again.

JUDGE PORTER.

In the Superior Court yesterday, Judge Porter was engaged in hearing a case of C. C. P. Holden against Milton B. Bushnell, Sykes Watkins, and Patrick H. Lawler. Plaintiff alleges that on the 5th of July, 1872, defendants agreed to excavate cellars for the premises known as Nos. 298, 300, and 302 West Madison street; to build walls, furnish brick and stone, and do the mason-work. They did not fulfill their contract, and the buildings are very defective, and he claims $20,000 damages for such non-performance of the contract.

UNITED STATES COURT.

In the famous patent case of Turrill against various railroad companies for an infringement of a patent for making rails, the Master filed a report, amended by the order of Court in the funds due to complainant from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, the sum of $78,158.64; from the Illinois Central Company, the sum of $216,660.72; from the Pittsburgh & Fort and Chicago Company, the sum of $76,134.50; from the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Company, the sum of $231,188.44; and from the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, the sum of $129,173.13.

The Citizens' National Bank of Faribault, Minn., commenced an action against George Pennoyer, Henry G. Shaw, and Leroy Pennoyer, for $1,030.

An action in ejectment was commenced by Peter S. Hoes against George Marlatt. The premises are the s. e. ¼ of Sec. 17, 13, 7.

A similar case was commenced by the same plaintiff against Cyrus Townshend, William Townshend, Levi Francis, and Ralph Fargo, to gain possession of the s. e. ¼ of Sec. 26, 13, 7.

The trial of the Tuck-Creaser cases, for infringement of sewing-machine patents, are expected to take place to-day.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

There will be an examination in the Republic Insurance Company this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In the case of Thomas Madden, an order was entered that proceedings stand dismissed unless objections are filed in ten days.

Robert E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of the estate of Henry M. Knickerbocker.

H. M. Jennings was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant was issued returnable Nov. 22, 1873.

Abram Acker went bail in the sum of $5,000 for the appearance of William T. Mahon, from day to day, to appear for examination or answer any order that may be entered against him.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The case of Lorenz occupied all the morning in the Criminal Court. The counsel for prosecution introduced one witness yesterday morning to prove that Lorenz was not injured when he was brought to the jail. The case was then summed up by Messrs. Greeley and Mills for the prisoner, and the State's Attorney for prosecution, and at half-past 12 the jury retired. At about 2 the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and condemned him to five years in the Penitentiary.

COUNTY COURT.

No objection being filed to the confirmation of special assessment roll No. 1 of the Town of Cicero, it was ordered to be confirmed.

Special assessments Nos. 219, 236, 237, 243, 248, 290, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, of the City of Chicago, and ordered to be confirmed, no objections having been filed thereto. Also that so much of the assessment rolls Nos. 245, 285, and 220, as have not been objected to, be ordered to be confirmed.

TAX-FIGHTERS.

Another batch of tax-fighters have fled from the County Court to the Circuit Court asking injunctions against the County Clerk. They include Reuben Taylor, Joseph M. Barker, Silas M. Moore, Benjamin W. Ellis, David R. Dyche, Edwin R. Harmon, William H. Hoyt, and Charles M. Aiken. Injunctions were granted, as usual, on the prima facie case made out by the different bills.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 22.—Pursuant to adjournment the Supreme Court met promptly at 2:30 p. m., Judge Walker presiding. The following was the business transacted:

NEW MOTIONS.

27—Motion by appellee for further time to file briefs.
265—Same.
321—Motion by appellee to tax the costs of an additional abstract.
326—Motion by appellee to reply.
339—Motion by appellee for time to file brief.
421—Motion for cause to file additional error.
428—Motion by the appellee for further time to file briefs.
449—Same.
458—Motion to file amendments as per stipulations on file; sustained and leave granted.
522—Motion for further time to file abstracts.
517—Motion to dismiss appeal for want of prosecution; dismissed with 5 per cent damages.
332—Motion to remit $16 of the judgment of the Court below by the appellee.
132—Motion for leave to file brief for appellee, as one of the parties in interest.
473—Motion for further time to file briefs, as per stipulation on file.
475—Passed.
294—Motion for leave to file additional brief by appellee.
565—Suggestion of the death of appellee, with a copy of the letter of administration.
268—Motion to file amended record.
580—Motion to allow appeal; motion for an injunction.
578—Motion to dismiss the appeal, and the appeal dismissed, with 5 per cent damages.
579—Motion for mandamus.
247—Motion of the appellee for extension of time to file briefs.
408—Same motion.
553—Motion for a final decree.
194—Motion to set aside order of affirmance, and submit the cause.
251—Motion by the appellee for further time to file briefs.
442—Motion by the appellant for further time to file abstracts or the brief.
566—Motion to dismiss the appeal for want of prosecution; appeal dismissed.
567—Motion to dismiss; the appeal dismissed.
577—Motion to dismiss; appeal dismissed, with 5 per cent damage.
569—Motion to dismiss; appeal dismissed, with 5 per cent damage.
581—Motion to re[illegible] following was the docket:

CALL.

507—The Chicago, [illegible] Quincy Railroad Company v. Ferdinand [illegible], by his next friend; continued.
508—Pulaski Roberts [illegible] Wilson T. Dunn; taken on call.
513—Jacob Kelley, impl[illegible] &c. v. Harlan T. Kellogg; cause continued.
516—The People, &c., ex rel., et al. v. George Crossley et al.; taken on call.
518—Archibald McCoy v. The People, &c.; taken on call.
519—Stephen L. Phelps v. John L. Curtis et al.; motion for further time to file abstract.
523—Stephen Phelps et al. v. Amundes Berthold and Ferdinand Ragler Parton; passed.
524—Stephen Phelps et al. v. Jacob Edwards et al.; passed.
525—Frank P. Harkaway et al. v. John Ritchee; passed.
526—George Eager v. John Lyle King; passed.
527—John B. Hoag v. James C. Starr; taken on call.
528—John B. Hoag v. James C. Starr et al.; taken on call.
529—Isaac R. Stowell v. Helen Beagle; passed.
530—William H. W. Cushman v. Hortin P. Stone et al.; argued by Waughop for the appellant.
531—Abner C. Harden v. The Commercial Loan Company et al.; passed.
532—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company v. Theodore W. Kennedy et al.; taken on call.
533—The People ex rel. John Culver v. Horace C. Fulton; motion to submit on the part of the appellant.
545—Charles E. Shelton v. John Franklin; motion to reinstate.
546—John T. McCormick v. William N. Hurn; taken on call.
555—Thomas Knox v. Peter Brady; continued.
556—Amos W. Shepard v. Wade Brower et al.; passed.
561—Martin Andrews v. The People ex. rel. Julian S. Rumsey; motion to continue; the cause continued.
562—John W. Dunham v. The People ex. rel. Julian S. Rumsey; cause continued.

ORDERED.

The following to be admitted: W. C. R. Remine, application for license; William Elliott, George W. Case.

The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock, Oct. 24.

MISS CUSHMAN.

Yesterday afternoon Miss Cushman appeared at the extra matinee given at McVicker's Theatre in the sparkling comedy "Simpson & Co." If there is truth in numbers, Miss Cushman must have been convinced of the genuineness of the solicitations pressed upon her to appear in comedy. The house was literally jammed, standing-room being as unattainable as seats. As to the performance, there is nothing to be said. Miss Cushman and Mr. McVicker succeeded as they did a year ago, in keeping the house in a continual roar of laughter. The little comedy is one of the few performances of the modern stage which cannot be criticised. The audience in the evening, when Miss Cushman appeared in her unapproachable role of *Lady Macbeth*, was very large. The star was better supported than in any other drama she has yet played in this season, Mr. O'Neil meeting the demands of *Macbeth* with a readiness absolutely astonishing. The acting all round was of a far higher order than one could expect.

THE FIRE ENGINEERS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The National Convention of Chief Engineers of the fire departments of the United States met this morning. Chief Hill, of Cleveland, submitted a report on fire escapes actually serviceable for invalids, women, and children. The report was recommended, with authority to memorialize Congress to adopt the necessary means to stimulate inventors in this respect.

Chief Stockell, of Nashville, reported on the regulation of storage of inflammable material, and use of the same for heating or illuminating purposes, and the exclusion of rubbish liable to spontaneous ignition.

A report was presented on the organization and discipline of fire departments, and the importance of separating them from political influence; deprecating annual changes in fire departments, and recommending a term of three years' service with thorough discipline.

Delegates representing the underwriters, including Edward S. Rouse, of Cleveland, were placed on the permanent committees, and, after the customary votes of thanks, the Convention adjourned sine die. The delegates then took a train for Washington.

COUNTY TREASURER INVESTIGATED.

LEON, Decatur Co., Ia., Oct. 22.—At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of this county to-day, ex-Mayor N. P. Bullock made a formal demand that the Board immediately examine the safe and accounts of Francis Varga, the re-elected Treasurer. J. H. Somers, one of the Supervisors, and a heavy dealer in cattle, is charged with being a favorite borrower of county funds. When the demand for an examination became known to Treasurer Varga, that gentleman at once declared his readiness to comply with the request, although not obliged to do so by law. There is being collected a 5 per cent tax on the property of this centre township voted to aid the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which nets $20,000. Besides this, it is claimed that there are other $15,000 in the Treasurer's hands. He is not by law allowed to deposit in bank or elsewhere, consequently an hour's investigation would tell the story of conformity with the regulations or malfeasance in office. Considerable excitement prevails in town over the affair.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 22.—At the session of the State Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, the following officers were elected and installed: E. G. Beltrad, of Springfield, Counsellor; M. V. Wierick, of Dayton, State Vice-Counsellor; J. R. Wells, of Youngstown, Secretary; James Desilray, of Steubenville, Inductor; and E. P. Horn, of Columbus, Examiner. C. K. Reifsneider, of Cleveland, was chosen Representative to the National Council. Dayton was selected as the place of the next meeting. The Council adjourned to-night.

SUICIDE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 22.—Yesterday J. S. Lee, a student in the senior class in the State Agricultural College at Ames, while in a state of sudden mental aberration, attempted suicide with a razor, inflicting a serious though not fatal wound in his neck.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—C. DeWitt Tower, ex-Assemblyman of the Eighteenth District, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head. It is believed that the act was caused by pecuniary losses. He was 50 years old.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,346. Feeding and packing grades in good supply, and increased demand for the latter. Shippers are holding off. Common through Texan steers, $1.30@1.75; good do, $1.60@2.35; wintered Texan steers, $1.85@2.50.

HOGS—Inactive, with no call from packers, at $3.30@3.35.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Arrived—Steamships Scotia, from Liverpool, and West Philadelphia, from Hamburg.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Deutschland and Italia arrived out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Arrived—Steamer Manhattan, from Liverpool.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Why the Hesing-O'Hara Managers Did Not Meet Last Evening.

Law-and-Order Meetings Last Evening—Several Aldermanic Nominations Made.

The Hesing-O'Hara combination managers intended to have held a meeting at a certain hotel last evening, to cook up the ticket and apportion the offices. It is intended by the leaders to go into the Convention on Friday with a slate in their pockets, each man on it pledged to support all the others, and in that way neutralize any little freedom of opinion the "boys" may have, and destroy any arrangements made outside the managing clique. Mr. Hesing has his mind made up, and woe to the man who dares oppose him. The meeting was not held, however, and word has been given out that it will not be, as some of the "boys" got wind of it and were indignant. For all that, the ticket is arranged.

TENTH WARD.

Ald. Charles L. Woodman, now serving in the Council from the Twentieth Ward, has been nominated by the Tenth Ward, where he has resided since the fire drove him from his residence in the Twentieth. Dr. Bassett presided at the meeting, and Mr. H. C. Morey was Secretary. Seventy-five votes were cast, and Mr. Woodman received fifty-eight; his nomination was made unanimous. This will be Mr. Woodman's fourth election to the Council, where he has distinguished himself for ability, probity, and devotion to the interests of his constituents. His services on the Railroad Committee during the last two years were valuable to the city. He is a large property-holder, a manufacturer, and a Law-and-Order man. He will undoubtedly be elected.

SIXTH WARD.

The citizens of the Sixth Ward, irrespective of party, held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night at No. 549 Archer avenue. The meeting was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock, by Mr. John J. Fox, who nominated Mr. John Bonfield for President of the meeting. Mr. Bonfield having taken the chair, Mr. John Fox was chosen Secretary, and the President briefly stated the object of the meeting to be the nomination of a candidate for Alderman, and the selection of a Ward Committee. He further suggested that the nominee on the Union ticket be indorsed at a future meeting, but that no action be taken until the other nominations had been made. After short remarks by Mr. Farrell and others, the following names were proposed for Aldermen: William Tracy, P. J. Connelly, Philip Ready, and M. Finucan. Ald. Tracy having received a large majority, his nomination was declared unanimous. The following were then elected to form a Ward Committee: M. W. J. Bonfield, James McKenna, Peter Schrader, Gottfried Diest, and Dr. J. L. Quirk. The meeting then adjourned to meet next Wednesday night.

THIRD WARD.

At a meeting of the Law-and-Order party of the Third Ward, held yesterday evening at No. 519 State street, the following delegates were appointed to the Convention to be held to-day in Kingsbury Hall: R. C. Hamill, F. C. Vierling, P. Ryan, William Baker, Charles L. Wilson, B. C. Jones, and B. T. Wakeman. The delegation was organized to fill vacancies, and a meeting was appointed for next Saturday evening at the above-named place.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

At a caucus of the Law-and-Order party of the Fifteenth Ward, held last evening at No. 452 Milwaukee avenue, Mr. John Norton was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Alderman of that ward. A grand ratification meeting will be held to-morrow evening at the same place.

SECOND WARD.

At a Law-and-Order meeting in the Second Ward, held at No. 101 Harrison street Tuesday evening, the following-named persons were elected delegates to the Convention to-day: Dr. G. W. Miller, Lincoln DuBois, Thomas Carson, Dr. J. H. Jordan, William Wallace, Samuel Davenport, and Andrew Lange.

TWELFTH WARD.

At a Law-and-Order meeting in the Twelfth Ward, held yesterday evening, the following-named delegates were chosen to the Convention to-day: Monroe Heath, J. B. Briggs, J. W. Connett, J. B. Latham, R. O'Malia, M. E. Cole, and D. J. Avery. The citizens of this ward favorable to law and order are requested to meet at Martine's Hall, No. 55 Ada street, next Monday evening, to nominate a candidate for Alderman.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Law-and-Order Convention (Committee of Seventy) will meet at 11 o'clock this morning, in the lower Kingsbury Hall.

The work of naturalization is going on rapidly in Dan O'Hara's office, and outrageous frauds are being perpetrated. Instead of being granted in open court as the law provides, they are fixed up in the privacy of the clerk's office, without regard to law or honesty.

A meeting of the voters of the Eighth Ward will be held at Scanan Bros., at the corner of Coolidge street and Ashland avenue, this evening. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

At a meeting of the Law-and-Order citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, last evening, J. E. Trowbridge was nominated for Alderman of that ward.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward has been called by Charles Kelly, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ward, to meet at Tammany Hall this evening for the purpose of considering the Pacific Hotel nominations, and to transact other important business.

CRIME.

A Murderess Confesses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22.—A phase of crime has been developed in this city which has rarely been equaled for atrocity. On Saturday night an old woman, 75 years of age, was found murdered in an old house in the Thirteenth Ward. Several parties were arrested, and to-day one of the persons in custody, a young woman named Lizzie Scheuttler, aged 22 years, confessed to the crime. She said she killed the old woman, who was a beggar, for her money, as she was supposed to have lived a miserly life, and possessed wealth. Two others are in jail as accessories of the act. Their names are John Scheuttler, husband to Lizzie, and Catherine, his mother.

Robbery of the Jackson County (Ia.) Treasury.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct 22.—Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon no arrest of parties suspected of robbing the safe of the Jackson County Treasury had been made; indeed, no one in authority, or out of it, has yet decided upon a course of action. There has been great excitement all over the county. It is a source of much wonder that the combination of the lock was known to the burglars. A card was left upon the floor bearing the words: "$20,000 gone to hell." The Treasurer will make a statement soon as to the exact amount stolen.

A Traveling Agent in Iowa Robbed of Valuable Papers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 22.—At Guttenberg, Ia., yesterday, one Faust, a traveling agent for Cole & Bro., of Mt. Pleasant, was robbed of some notes to be collected, valued at $5,000. The theft is charged upon another agent of the same house.

The Stokes Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—At the Stokes trial to-day, testimony was given to show that he lived in dread of his life from Fisk. The father of Stokes testified to insanity affecting members of his family, and how wild and excited looking the prisoner was betimes when speaking of Fisk, often asserting that he was followed by his emissaries. Elizabeth Cooney, a new witness, and a scrub-girl in the Grand Central Hotel at the time of the shooting, swore that she saw Stokes come around the elevator, walk along the hall, and then go down the ladies' staircase, and then a voice cried out, "Don't fire!" and then there was a shot. The witness got alarmed, and took up her pail and ran upstairs. Did not see Tommy Hart in the hall. Additional testimony was given to prove that Fisk fired a pistol, and Dr. Fisher related the story of the probing of the wound, and the chloroforming of Fisk after he was shot. A recess was then taken.

The cross-examination of Dr. Fisher after the recess gave rise to numerous arguments by counsel, and the customary number of objections and exceptions. Witness considered the wounds in the abdomen generally fatal. A druggist testified to the quantities of medicine ordered for Fisk. The mother of the prisoner repeated her testimony given on previous trials, and a Newark lawyer, who had been in suits against Fisk, testified to what he termed the unscrupulous and dangerous character of the man.

On cross-examination Dr. MacCready said the symptoms indicated that Fisk died, not of the shock, but of the narcotic drug administered, and he should not attribute death to the wound through the intestines. He was examined at length in reference to narcotic poisons, when Don Passas presented on behalf of the prisoner a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum for the production of an important witness, A. F. G. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, now in Raymond Street Gaol, Brooklyn, for contempt in refusing to disclose the authorship of certain articles published in the *Tribune*. Judge Davis granted the writ returnable to-morrow morning.

Dr. Carrochan, former Health Officer of the port, saw Fisk after being wounded. There were no symptoms of shock, but the man died of coma caused by opium administered. Whether the wound was fatal or not, the immediate cause of death was coma.

The Court adjourned at 5 p. m.

A Convicted Felon Offers to Disclose the Murderers of the Hon. Sharon Tyndale.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 23.—The *State Journal* of to-day (Thursday) contains disclosures made to its reporter by Moss Williams, sentenced to the Penitentiary for larceny, this term, concerning the murder on April 29, 1871, of the Hon. Sharon Tyndale, ex-Secretary of State, and which deed has remained a mystery ever since its commission. Williams affirms his ability and willingness to point out the murderers, of whom he says there were four, provided, in case of their conviction, he is pardoned for his present offense. He claims that in "squealing" he also revenges himself upon a gang who assisted in his last conviction, because he knew too much. Williams, though quite young, is a noted thief, and has heretofore been the chief of a gang infesting the city.

The McCook Murder Case—Wintermute Indicted for Manslaughter.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 22.—The Grand Jury in the Territorial District Court for this county, after being in session a week considering the case, returned an indictment into Court this morning against P. P. Wintermute for the murder of Secretary McCook, charging him with manslaughter only. The friends of Gen. McCook are very indignant at this result, and do not hesitate to say that a number of the Grand Jury have been corruptly influenced, as it is understood that Wintermute has been using money freely wherever it would do the most good. The course of the jury has been a source of general scandal for some days past, and their action and the probable result of their investigation has been freely reported on the streets from day to day. As a result of this, Judge Barnes answered the jury, when the indictment was presented, in the severest terms, and, in closing, told them they might retire, but not with the thanks of the Court. It is understood that several of the members stood out strenuously for an indictment for murder until they found they must take manslaughter or nothing, the vote standing evenly divided. It is understood that the next move of the defense will be for bail, and then for delay and a continuance. This may be found an unwise course to persist in, as the feeling is very deep, and many regard the course of the Grand Jury as a confession of a fear to submit a question of murder to a Petit Jury, and, when an impression shall prevail that justice is to be backed by the use of money or otherwise, serious results may follow.

The Railroad-Bond Forgers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The names of the New York Central and other bond-forgers, who were arrested here, are Frank Gleason, George Wilkes, and Andrew Roberts, of this city, and George C. Olmsted, of Staten Island. The detectives say, in order that the men arrested might not be able to hold communication with influential friends, who have often served them before under similar mishaps, the arrest and the place of confinement of the men was kept secret until their indictment could be secured from the Grand Jury. This, it is believed, was accomplished yesterday.

An Embezzlement Made Good.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 21.—F. B. Dickinson, who was arrested at Clare Station for the embezzlement of $800 from the State Insurance Company, has settled the matter with the Company by his father giving a mortgage on his farm for $700, payable in two years.

Murder in the First Degree.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The jury in the case of Mechella, for killing United States Marshal Stevenson, in Jersey City, to-night returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Sentence to-morrow.

The Pittsburgh Post-Office Defalcation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A Washington dispatch says the Attorney-General declines to interfere in the prosecution begun against defaulting Postmaster Stewart, of Pittsburgh, and there is a prospect of the accused going to the Penitentiary.

Kicked to Death.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Bridget Thompson was kicked to death to-night by her husband David. The husband is under arrest, and acknowledges the assault. He says he found his wife drunk.

New York State Treasury Defalcation.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—The examination in the Phelps case was further postponed till Monday next, at 3 o'clock. It is understood that the reason for postponement is that Phelps will return the money, but Justice McNamara says the case shall not thus be settled in his court.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Suits in the United States Court at DesMoines.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Oct. 22.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day judgments were rendered against the stockholders in the Republic Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, in favor of J. R. Payson, Assignee of the Company. The suits were brought to compel the stockholders to pay the assessment made by the Company, and have been pending two years in this Court.

In the same Court the fight over the Union Pacific terminus still continues. To-morrow the attorneys will apply for an alternative writ of mandamus, to compel the Company to operate the road from Council Bluffs, or show cause for refusing to do so.

CASUALTIES.

A Sailor Crushed at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—The schooner S. H. Foster came to anchor in the harbor during Monday night, and at an early hour this morning displayed a signal of distress. It was found that the second mate, Peter Curtin, had suffered serious injury. He had got wedged in between the main boom and gaff, and was badly crushed before he could be rescued from the distressing situation. Curtin was brought in and taken to the hospital, where it was found that several ribs were fractured, and that he had sustained other severe injuries.

Railroad Collision at North McGregor, Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Oct. 21.—At North McGregor to-day, a switch-engine belonging to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company collided with a freight train of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, smashing two freight cars and throwing a brakeman by the name of Frank Marvin violently off the top of the car, injuring him seriously. The flagman's carelessness occasioned the collision.

THE POLARIS CREW.

End of the Government Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Polaris investigation was concluded yesterday, and those who were examined, with the exception of Dr. Bessell, will leave for the North. Mr. Reid, the United States Consul at Dundee, reports that Bryhn, Booth, and Hauch, of the Polaris, had reached his Consulate, and would leave on Friday for the United States. Dr. Bessell will remain in Washington until the new chart of the Polar Ocean shall be completed, and will temporarily be attached to the Smithsonian Institute.

LONDON, Oct. 23—5 a. m.—The whaler Erik arrived last evening at Dundee, with three men of the Polaris crew who were transferred from the Intrepid. They are in excellent health, and will sail for New York in the steamship Georgia on Friday next, having been tendered free passages by the owners.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—At a meeting of the Locomotive Engineers to-day, T. S. Ingraham, of Lafayette, Ind., was elected First Grand Engineer. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Atlanta, Ga. The engineers leave to-morrow on an excursion to Washington.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

STREATOR, Ill., Oct. 22.—One hundred and twenty thousand bushels of grain have been shipped from this point in the last three weeks. Corn, however, brings to-day but 28 cents, and oats 35 cents, at which prices the farmers are inclined to hold their grain from further shipment.

GOLD COINAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Eight hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, coined in twenty-dollar gold pieces, was delivered this morning to Sup. Pallack at the Philadelphia Mint. The gold weighed over a ton and a half.

MISSING STEAMSHIP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The steamship Ismailia, which left this port for Glasgow, Sept. 29, has not arrived at her destination, and her owners think that her machinery has been disabled. She carried no passengers. The vessel is valued at $200,000.

What the President Hopes For—Congress to Build Houses for the Cabinet, the States for the Senators.

Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

In conversation the other day the President stated that there were three things he hoped to see at least "inaugurated" before he retired from office. "In the first place," said he, "I want the Government to erect suitable buildings for all its officers entitled to quarters. We are now paying for rented quarters about $175,000 a year. This money and the interest on it would in a few years make a sum sufficient to pay for the buildings required." The President added, that besides, it was due to a great Government like ours that it should own the buildings occupied by its officers for the transaction of its business.

He continued: "Another thing I want to see inaugurated before I retire from office is the erection of suitable houses, private residences for the members of the Cabinet. They are expected to entertain a great deal, and must live in comparatively good houses. If they have not private fortunes it requires nearly all their salary to pay their rent, and they have little to live on." The President's idea is that these houses should not only be built, but generally furnished by the Government.

He hopes, too, to see a movement inaugurated by the several States to build residences for their Senators. This, of course, would be followed by the erection of fine residences by members of the House of Representatives who have large fortunes and can afford it. These views of the President, although not entirely new, that about the residences for Senators having been agitated several years ago, cannot fail to make a favorable impression, backed as they will be by his influence. It is not improbable that before the expiration of his term, the President will call the attention of Congress to this subject in one of his annual messages.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......... Oct. 22.

Schr Henry Fitzhugh, Buffalo, coal.
Schr W. B. Allen, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Barbarian, Buffalo, coal.
Schr G. H. Howland, Erie, coal.
Schr Montcalm, Cleveland, coal.
Schr L. Hanna, Cleveland, coal.
Scow Magdalena, Carroll's Pier, wood.
Stmr Alpena, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

CLEARED.......... Oct. 22.

Schr Comanche, Oswego, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Schr Transit, Sheboygan, 3,000 bu corn.
Barge Eldorado, Menominee, 60 brls pork, 20 brls beef, and sundries.
Prop Japan, Buffalo, 100 brls flour, 29,000 bu wheat, 2,000 bu corn.
Prop Japan, Erie, 300 brls flour, 1,000 pigs lead.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, 6,000 bu oats.
Schr L. R. Shephard, Cedar River, sundries.
Prop R. H. Birkhead, Buffalo, 14,252 bu corn.
Schr A. Gebhard, Buffalo, 22,929 bu corn.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 33,000 bu wheat, 10,500 bu barley.
Schr Winnie Wing, East Saginaw, 11,000 bu corn.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Ford River, 6,000 bu oats, 2,000 bu corn.
Stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Donaldson, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Bark C. K. Nelms, Buffalo, 31,800 bu corn, 240 lbs butter.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 2,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu corn.
Schr N. H. Ferry, Buffalo, 13,600 bu oats.
Schr Wells Burt, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Barge J. H. Butter, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 20 brls whiskey, 17 brls oil, 150 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 40 tons hay, 200 bu corn, 35 brls meal, 5 brls oil, and sundries.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, 80,000 bu oats, 8,000 bu corn, 50 tons oil cake.

Lake Freights

were fairly active at a further decline of ½c, or at 5c for corn and 5½c for wheat to Buffalo. The charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs Z. Chandler, J. D. Dousman, and Northwest, corn, on owners' account; schrs Annie Vought, Red Wing, and Lucerne, corn at 5c; schr Flying Mist, corn at 5¼c; schr Scotia, wheat at 6c, and part on owner's account; prop Oneida, corn, through rate. To Sandusky—Schr Adirondac, wheat at 6c; schr M. Muir, corn at 5½c. To Walkerville—Schr New Dominion, corn and wheat at 5c; and schr New Dominion, corn at 4½c. To Sarnia—Prop Caldwell, corn, through. Total, 14; capacity equal to 78,600 bu wheat, and 360,000 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—PASSED DOWN—Props Vanderbilt, Raleigh; schrs Morning Star, Mocking Bird, Hungarian, D. Stewart, Oak Leaf, Board of Trade, Magill.

PASSED UP—Props Milwaukee, Atlantic, Pittsburgh and barges; schrs Mechanic, City of Woodstock, Chicago, Chenango, Czar.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—PASSED DOWN—Props Bay City and barges, East Buffalo and barge, Arctic; schrs Onconta, E. R. Williams, L. J. Clark, City of Buffalo, E. R. Tuner, J. Couch.

PASSED UP—Props Dunkirk and barges, Blanchard; schrs West Side, Melvina.

WIND—South.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Brick Dust Deposit

Indicates Kidney Complaint. Check it at once. Helmbold's Ext. Buchu, the Diuretic *par excellence*, is a certain specific for all diseases of the urinary organs and sexual system. Dr. Helmbold is the only man who ever really utilized and extracted the pre-eminent virtues of Buchu. His preparation is as much superior to the so-called "Buchus," as cream is to skimmed milk. In fact, it never fails. Sold by druggists.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

LADIES' SUITS.

J. B. SHAY,

84 & 86 STATE-ST.,

Received yesterday, and are this day offering, a splendid assortment of the newest designs in English and Duchess WALKING JACKETS, Dolmans, and Redingotes, and would call especial attention to the new Embroidered Berlin Cloaks and Embroidered Poplin Suits which are both elegant and cheap.

Also, request notice to the Dress and Cloak-making Departments, in which we guarantee the best work at the lowest prices.

CLOAKS, MANTELS, &c.

FIELD, LEITER & CO

State & Washington-sts.,

Will open Thursday Morning, Oct. 23,

LATE PARIS NOVELTIES IN

Cloaks, Mantles, SILK AND Vigogne Costumes, &c., &c.,

To which they invite the attention of their customers and the public.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC METAL WORK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary,
Drinking Fountains,
Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,
Iron Furniture,
Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

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TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

Relief, Comfort, and Cure. BARTLETT'S COMMON SENSE TRUSS. Adopted the pendulum by the U. S. Government as the best in use. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 46 State-st., Chicago, manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c. Correct and careful adjustment. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Cronkhite, Mavor & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities and claims due said firm will be adjusted by us. The business will be continued by our successors, Messrs. Ricketts & Mavor, at old place, corner Kingsbury and Illinois-sts.

CHAS. E. CRONKHITE,
M. MAVOR,
H. WHITSEY.

Chicago, Oct. 21, 1873.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals wanted for manufacturing or rendering Tren[illegible] stone, from [illegible], or Cookstone, or for stone by the yard, delivered, or at the quarry; work to be done within 60 days.

E. P. DERRICKSON & SONS,
Corner Indiana and Twenty-second-sts.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

Money matters are very quiet in this market, and we find no considerable change to note in the aspect of affairs since the beginning of the week.

New York exchange continues scarce, and sold between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium. Shippers' bills drawn against grain in transit are taken at ¾ and also at ⅞ of 1 per cent discount. The amount of this class of bills is, however, very small, compared to what it would be under ordinary circumstances at this season of the year. One obstacle to the free movement of grain is, that shippers of cargoes cannot get the usual advances from their New York consignees, because the latter cannot get the usual accommodations at the New York banks. The movement of Western crops to market is therefore being done mainly on Western capital. The scarcity of money in the Eastern markets also has its effect upon the prices of products, as well as of the foreign exchange made against the shipment of the products to Europe.

There is a very moderate but steady flow of currency from this city to New York, but the stock of currency in the banks here is very large, and some of it can very well be spared. The main cause of the great accumulation of currency here is that the banks of this city are still acting on the policy of keeping their whole reserve here in greenbacks, instead of keeping half of it in New York exchange,—as the Nationals are permitted to do by law, and as has heretofore been their custom. The recent panic gave the Western banks such a scare that, even after New York banks resume currency payments, it will be a long time, perhaps a year or two, before the New York balances of Western banks will increase to anything like the proportions they had attained just before the panic. The accumulations of money caused by the increase of banking facilities, are, however, bound to accumulate *somewhere* at certain seasons of the year. No amount of currency-tinkering to make the volume of currency "elastic," will prevent this accumulation of bank credits, even if the much-denounced system of paying interest on deposits were entirely discontinued. These accumulations once made, there is no question that inducements of one kind or another will be offered to draw this temporarily unused money out into the prosecution of enterprises and speculations that could not command the money under any other condition of the money market.

In the foregoing connection, we print the following ably-written communication from a banker at Eau Claire, Wis., in

DEFENSE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIR: By common agreement the "system of paying interest on deposits subject to call," seems to have been chosen as the goat over which to confess all the iniquities of the children of Mammon, and, putting their transgressions in all their sins upon his head, they are going to send him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness. The fit man in this case may prove to be President Grant, who proposes to recommend a law absolutely prohibiting the practice, which he, as well as all those whose views on the subject find expression in print, calls by very hard names.

It must be agreeable to those who have been tinkering at our finances in a legislative and administrative way, to be assured that the real cause of all the recent trouble is a natural outgrowth of competition in the banking business, and nothing for which they are in any way responsible. They will thereby be cheered and encouraged to proceed.

It is encouraging, also, for those who may have taken desponding views of human nature to observe the zeal and the high moral tone with which metropolitan bankers are advocating a return to sound and legitimate banking principles, especially in this direction. There is something quite touching in the circulars with which they favor country bankers now-a-days,—the old matter-of-fact inducement style of that literature having given place to something very like gush. So also their opinions, given as the results of interviewing, and reflected in financial columns.

No doubt the enthusiasm of good resolve, which always comes to men in times of adversity, has much to do with this feeling—but the idea will suggest itself whether the leaven of selfishness is not in some degree responsible for this particular uprising of the spirit of reform?

However, manner and motives are beside the question which I beg permission to put, which is: Will so radical a reform as is proposed in the matter of paying interest on deposits be productive of good? Will it result in making the banks keep a larger reserve, and so become safer depositories,—better able to withstand the shock of panics,—while at the same time affording legitimate accommodations to the business community? In short, will it make them fitter to fulfill all the functions which pertain to banks?

This is, in effect, asking—and perhaps this is a more pertinent way of putting the question—will it endow bank-managers with a greater degree of sagacity, judgment, and honesty? Will it make them brave without recklessness; prudent without timidity; firm without obstinacy; amenable to counsel, yet not vacillating? All this, and more, will it do if we are to take literally the somewhat extravagant talk on the subject; yet, when thus put, no one would probably answer the question affirmatively.

We must reduce it, then, still further, and ask: Will the contemplated reform remove any of the allurements that lead men away from the paths of correct banking? Will it free the business from any of the dangerous vicissitudes we are so familiar with? Has the much-abused practice no element which dissuades from undue expansion in some directions as much as, if not more than, it encourages it in others?

It is the object of this article to assert—no matter how indifferently the assertion be maintained—that these are at least open questions.

It is indeed much too extended a subject to be satisfactorily discussed within the limits of your space, or the time and patience of the reader of a daily paper.

The best argument to be urged against loose talk on any subject is the logic of facts. Statistics have come to be regarded with a good deal of respect, but, unfortunately, not very much statistical information bearing on this subject has thus far been collected, and, such as there may be, is not accessible to the writer.

It is a matter of general knowledge, however, which of the leading banks of the country have the largest number of country correspondents, and, therefore, pay interest most largely, and if the practice is necessarily fraught with so much danger, it is evident that we shall see these banks betraying the greatest weakness in times of panic.

Take, for example, the two banks which had confessedly the largest deposits of this kind in New York and Chicago, respectively. The Associated Press dispatch of the 17th, from New York, says: "The present system of pooling was gotten up for the benefit of weak banks, *especially those paying 4 per cent on balances.*" Would the writer include the National Park Bank in that category? and yet that bank *probably* pays more interest in that way, both absolutely and relatively, than any bank in New York, while all advices, public and private, agree that the Park Bank is sound, if any of them are. (I say probably because at this distance one can only make a qualified statement of this kind, and I therefore write under correction).

The Chicago bank referred to is, of course, the Union National, and it may be said that the experience of this bank is somewhat damaging to any defense of the interest-paying system. But let us see.

To quote THE TRIBUNE: "The vicious system of paying interest on deposits, *together* with the marked ability and uniform courtesy with which it was managed, attracted to this institution more than $6,000,000, which no well-conducted bank could pay off on call."

That it had a deposit of $6,000,000, including a larger number of country dealers than any of its competitors is an undisputed fact; that this was largely the result of the ability and courtesy of its management few who have had opportunities for judging will deny; that the "vicious system" aforesaid had very much to do with attracting money to this particular institution is not so obvious. Was there a bank in your city, well conducted or otherwise, that was not paying interest on that class of deposits? Many of them were offering and paying more than 4 per cent.

That the system has attracted somewhat more money to your city than would have lodged there without that inducement, is probable, but it has never been intimated that you have had very much more money than could be judiciously placed and at good rates, and I may add, what is more to the point, and with due regard to the proverbial modesty of Chicago, that many a country banker has recently had reason to wish that all of his assets were as available as his Chicago balance. But to return for a moment to the Union National: It is well understood and admitted now, that its special line of business was one which made it exceptionally vulnerable to such a panic as the one we have just passed through.

It had for depositors a large number of country bankers, who, no matter what degree of confidence they might feel, were compelled to call simultaneously for money, and that just in the midst of the season when its borrowing customers—mostly large shippers—were most importunate. The result was a drain greater than it could stand.

The Union National paid two-thirds of its enormous liabilities to depositors inside of thirty days, and had, when it suspended, its legal reserve or nearly so. The notoriety which its temporary suspension has given to its affair demonstrates to the public that a bank may have the largest amount of interest-bearing deposits in Chicago and still be exceptionally strong. If in view of these facts there are still those who maintain that, owing to their over anxiety to make good the interest which they were paying under this vicious system, the managers had exceeded the limits of safety in the amount of their loans and the nature of their collaterals, and that greater strength than they have displayed would be good banking, I can only say that, with those who thus hold, it is not my present business to argue.

It is not inconceivable that a panic might come in such shape that banks doing business for the city men chiefly would be hardest hit, and leave the depositories of country funds comparatively comfortable. That the Union National, though strong, was compelled to succumb, so far as it has weight as evidence, is against the specialization of business and illustrative of its evils—but against this tendency no one pretends to contend. The advantages of specialization, of a division of labor, are so manifest and so inevitable a result is it of the progress of civilization, that to argue against it is like arguing against gravitation.

Country bankers, like others, try to keep their money as actively employed and make as large dividends as is consistent with safety. Their opportunities for placing money in convertible securities are not nearly so uniformly good as those in cities enjoy, and at times money will accumulate. If they can put this surplus in hands which they consider safe, where it will earn even the minimum rate of interest, they are quite likely, if prudent men, to let it remain there until some legitimate local demand comes. If they cannot so place it with National Banks, they will be tempted to intrust more or less of it in the hands of outside, and often less worthy, parties; the services of the city note-broker will be sought, or they will place the money at home in hands where possibly they would not if it would earn anything elsewhere. In short, if their whole reserve must lie absolutely unproductive, will not the temptation be constant to reduce the reserve to the minimum, and put the money out at higher rates and greater risk? The result would be that the reserves of country banks, as a rule, would be smaller than now, their money would still find its way to the city for investment, and, by refusing to pay any interest, the city banks would only be relinquishing one of their most profitable and legitimate functions, viz: the reinvestment of money for a commission, only to see it go into hands that would be by no means likely to discharge the trust so well as they.

It is probable that Wall and Pine streets would get as much money, and cheaper money, than now, with the difference that they would be less closely looked after, and it is rumored that the denizens thereof will bear watching. So much, briefly, for the banks receiving the interest, and now as to those who pay it, for, of course, no one wants to preserve and keep pure the country bankers at the cost of demoralizing their brethren in the cities.

It will not be questioned that the financiers in the commercial centres have superior facilities for making perfectly safe temporary investments. Thither are sent the marketable products, the good securities and notes of the country seeking sale, and thither flows the money to buy or carry them. That payment of interest by the banks augments the accumulation of money then is probably true, though to what extent is not so easily settled.

That the centralization of money is an unmitigated evil is not so certain. Like the division of labor, it is a concomitant of civilization. More and more does money accumulate at centres as the organism of commerce grows complicated. There would seem to be no reason why it should be more unproductive there than elsewhere—although its stay be limited; for it goes, not to remain, but for redistribution.

To read some of the editorials on the subject, one would almost infer that the writers would have no objections to the "vicious system" if the money only went to New York and Chicago and stayed there! They are likely to be called on for it! Yes, that is true; it is quite as impossible to keep it there indefinitely, even with the inducement of 4 per cent interest on daily balances, as it is to keep it from going there at all.

This circulation of the currency would not obtain unless it was necessary—unless it paid. Is there anything unhealthy in it? The analogy between it and the circulation of the human frame is obvious even if fanciful. Like the latter, it should visit no part of the organism without doing some good work.

The movements of currency from East to West ought not, and probably do not, have anything to do with precipitating a panic, for they are not fitful nor irregular. They are governed by laws as easily studied and interpreted as those which rule the tides, and the banker who fails to study this ebb and flood and govern himself accordingly can only be likened, in point of forethought and sagacity, to the amiable savage who sells or gives away his bed in the morning unmindful of the fact that he will need it when night comes; nor would any amount of legislation on the subject of interest furnish his brain with the convolutions necessary to make him a safe custodian of any one's money.

Every banker knows about what the average of his deposits is, and what the curve of variation usually is. Experience has shown him that he can loan a given percentage thereof, and, if opportunity offers, he will certainly do so, without reference to the causes which brought the money to his vault.

If he should pay no interest, and his deposit line were undiminished, one of two things would result—for it is doubtful if, after the scare of this panic was over, he would keep a very much higher reserve—either his stockholders or his borrowers would get the benefit of what would be cut off from his depositors. As for the former, bank-stock is now tolerably remunerative, and for the latter it is a popular notion that cheap money makes speculation rife. It is most likely, however, that his deposits would not be so large—bank balances would be lessened throughout the country. What he must decide is, whether he prefers a deposit of $1,000,000 with say $50,000 net profit, or a deposit of two or three times that amount, with profits increased, though by no means in proportion. To prefer the former would be different in degree only from the merchant who should say he would buy only so many goods as he could pay for in cash and sell at a profit of 33⅓ per cent. It would be prudent and safe beyond question, but it is not by such course that cities like Chicago have been built or the world's commerce reached its present proportions.

If all interest on call loans were stopped—and that is what this agitation means—at once, more or less of the money would be diverted from the ready-money business of commerce and put into permanent, but paying, investments, there would be more hoarding of greenbacks, and we should hear more complaint than ever of the insufficiency of the hard and fast line of $700,000,000 of circulation.

That banks will now pay their depositors interest where heretofore they would not is an evidence—not that they are unsafe or less prudently managed than formerly, for panics far ante-date this practice, and this country, where it most prevails, has fewer and milder panics than any country whose business is of equal proportions—but is an evidence that they are willing to work on smaller margins, like the merchant of to-day, and make the profits good by increased business.

It results in keeping a larger part of the nation's money where it is more immediately available, and so more useful than heretofore—capable of doing a larger share of the work of the world.

There are, of course, some debatable points connected with the subject, as, for example, the rate of interest. It would seem that the New York banks could not afford to pay so high a rate on balances as those of Chicago,—not alone because their maximum rate of interest is 30 per cent less,—but because it is doubtful if, other things being equal, the ultimate custodians of the nation's reserve can afford to pay so high as the intermediate ones. Whether they will or no, they are obliged to keep a larger percentage idle in their vaults. But even if the New York banks should decide that they must reduce the rate or do away with it altogether, in order to do justice to the trust which is forced upon them as managers of the reserve, it does not follow that it would not be expedient and safe for Chicago banks, for example, to continue to pay 4 per cent on balances, which they can well afford to do.

But this question of reserves is altogether too big a one to be here discussed, in fact the whole subject is of that nature that it cannot well be treated within newspaper limits, except in the dogmatic manner of editors and bank Presidents. The most which this rambling letter can hope to do is to suggest a few questions, among them the following:

Is the centralization of capital, which is assumed to be augmented by the payment of interest by banks, an unmitigated evil?

Does not the present practice tend to maintain a higher standard of reserve generally, and so enhance the security of the mass of depositors?

Does it not also help to mobilize the limited volume of our currency and make it more capable of doing the work demanded of it?

Should not these and sundry similar questions be answered before proceeding to legislate? Have they been answered? Has there been any really thoughtful consideration on the subject? Finally, admitting that they have been fully considered and answered satisfactorily, and, negatively, are not prohibitory laws which shall attempt to dictate as to the parties between whom usance of money shall obtain, as well as for prescribing the rates thereof, more in consonance with the legislative spirit of the fifteenth than of the nineteenth century? Very respectfully,

E. R. LELAND.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 20, 1873.

THE RUMORED PURCHASE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Of all the propositions for Government interference in the affairs of commerce that have been made of late years, we know of none so utterly preposterous as the rumor of one to the effect that the Government of the United States should come to the rescue of the foreign exchange market by buying the sum of $5,000,000 of bills on London, a place where the Government has no requirement for any such sum of money. The Government has no more right to meddle with the foreign exchange market than it has to regulate the price of potatoes, and we think it will yet be shown that the President never authorized any such statement in regard to the purchase of exchange. The whole story probably originated in Wall street. There is, however, one very significant point in this connection, viz: that there has been so much Government interference, so much administrative meddling by the Treasury Department, with the details of our commercial affairs that even as ridiculous a rumor as this about the purchase of sterling exchange finds many people to *believe it*. Mr. Boutwell, as Secretary of the Treasury, educated the people to expect all such instances of interference in accordance with his ideas of a paternal government, which is only another name for that protective system which has been tried in the various revolutions in France, and always resulted in communism, and finally in despotism.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6s of '81	112	112½
U. S. 5-20s of '62	106	106½
U. S. 5-20s of '64	106½	106¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65	107¼	107¾@108
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	109⅝	110¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	111¼	112¼
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	111½	112
10-40s, ex. int.	105¾	106¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	107½	108
U. S. currency 6s	108¾	108¾@109
Gold	107⅝	108⅛
Gold coupons	107⅝	108⅛
Gold exchange	....	108½
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	107@108¾
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 ℘ cent bonds	95	@ 97½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Oct. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

George st, 25 ft e of Elston road, s f, 25 ft running n to railroad, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $1,250.

Wabash av, s e cor of Twenty-third st, w f, 100x193 ft, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $80,000.

Twelfth st, e of Michigan av, s f, 69⅓ ft to alley, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $36,000.

Water st, 96 ft e of Dearborn st, s f, 32x55 ft, dated June 28; consideration, $15,200.

Prairie av, 60 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 30x135 ft, dated April 7; consideration, $3,750.

Western av, s e cor of Hanover st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $500.

Shurtleff av, 335 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $1,250.

Black Hawk st, 22 ft w of Hinsche st, n f, 22 ft to alley, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $1,650.

Noble st, 126 ft n of Second st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $800.

Oak av, 350 ft e of Stanton av, s f, 50x150 ft, dated Sept. 4; consideration, $6,000.

Milwaukee av, 152 ft n w of Wood st, s w f, 25 ft, running n e and e to Wood st, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $3,000.

Ellis Park, 106 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 22½x100 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $3,867.

Brown st, 264 ft s of Taylor st, e f, undivided half of 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 5; consideration, $2,000.

Phinney st, 175 ft s of Huron st, w f, 25x123½ ft, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $700.

Park st, 225 ft s w of Park court, s w f, 50x150 ft, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $2,600.

Sedgwick st, 150 ft s of White st, w f, 25x130 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $2,000.

Douglas place, 75 ft w of Shurtleff av, n f, 25x80½ ft, dated June 25; consideration, $525.

Shurtleff av, 80½ ft s of Douglas place, e f, 25x125¼ ft, dated June 25; consideration, $925.

Lake st, 209 ft e of Kedzie av, s f, 50x170 ft, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $3,000.

Burnside st, 250 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 50x110 ft, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $12,500.

Michigan av, 467 ft n of centre of Sixteenth st, w f, 20 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $20,000.

Douglas place, bet Ullman and Laurel sts, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $800.

Adams st, 122 ft e of Winchester st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $3,000.

Adams st, 80⅝ ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 38x125 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $4,500.

Front st, 75 ft w of Sangamon st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated April 5; consideration, $1,250.

Franklin st, 122 8-10 ft n of Menominee st, w f, 27¼x150 ft, dated Sept. 29; consideration, $10,000.

Douglas Park boulevard, s of Harrison st, 137x400 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,302.

Wallace st, 97½ ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x130¼ ft, dated Oct. 21; consideration, 4,300.

Twenty-second st, 30 ft w of Wood st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated July 9; consideration, $1,200.

Columbia st, 180 ft e of Jones st, s f, 24x151½ ft, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $900.

Columbia st, 132 ft e of Jones st, s f, 24x151½ ft, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $900.

Columbia st, 156 ft e of Jones st, s f, 24x151½ ft, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $900.

Columbia st, 204 ft e of Jones st, s f, 24x151½ ft, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $900.

Paulina st, 175 ft s of Harrison st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $2,500.

Adams st, 27 ft e of Wood st, n f, 24x140 ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $11,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Aldine st, 392 ft e of Evanston road, s f, 200 ft in rear, 243 ft by 166 ft deep, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $30,000.

Barry st, e of Waubun av, n f, 150 ft, to alley, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $42,000.

Wellington st, e of Lake Shore road, s f, 15 ft to alley, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $1,500.

Wellington st, e of Lake Shore road, s f, 115 ft to alley, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $11,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 and 2, Block 3, Phare & Sackett's Subdivision of s ½ e ½ n e ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $600.

Lot 9, Sub-Block 3, of Block 33, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $652.

Ingleside av, bet Fifty-fifth and and Fifty-sixth sts, Lot 39, Block 1, in w ½ n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated June 3; consideration, $750.

Lot 44 and e ½ Lot 43 of Block 3, in Clough & Barney's Subdivision of Blocks 34, 35, Sec 15, 38, 14, dated August 5; consideration, $3,300.

Lots 47 to 50, Block 4, Wright & Windett's Subdivision of s ½ s e ¼ s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, cor of Morris and Bissell sts, dated July 23; consideration, $2,400.

VILLAGE OF HYDE PARK.

Lot 7, Block 49, dated June 7; consideration, $2,325.
Lot 7, Block 49, dated June 7; consideration, $2,250.
Lot 13, Block 50, dated June 7; consideration, $2,750.
Lot 13, Block 50, dated June 7; consideration, $2,250.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	11,541	7,842	4,374	6,822
Wheat, bu	97,660	124,640	38,838	71,288
Corn, bu	143,970	75,883	230,454	64,759
Oats, bu	68,045	71,220	24,641	42,424
Rye, bu	2,807	3,728	400	24,500
Barley, bu	40,830	75,260	8,217	62,350
Grass seed, lbs	35,635	64,415	94,417	3,300
Flax seed, lbs	181,400	122,140	22,400	278,700
Broom-corn, lbs	110,200	71,000	......	31,670
Cured meats, lbs	59,200	24,220	338,214	154,490
Beef, brls	......	1,115	239	242
Pork, brls	110	......	10	275
Lard, lbs	14,750	24,120	249,089	......
Tallow, lbs	32,030	21,940	102,300	......
Butter, lbs	56,105	44,650	59,795	27,630
Dressed hogs, No.	7	......	......	......
Live hogs, No.	8,736	7,550	4,834	6,314
Cattle, No.	3,485	2,250	208	745
Sheep, No.	2,062	1,329	220	......
Hides, lbs	53,035	104,242	41,603	6,156
Highwines, brls	450	87	74	375
Wool, lbs	63,322	......	90,117	20,000
Potatoes, bu	4,580	17,650	2,470	2,762
Lumber, m feet	5,543	5,688	2,419	1,445
Shingles, m	4,490	3,330	1,411	1,557
Lath, m	305	475	301	131
Salt, brls	4,861	5,300	1,356	3,513

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,496 bu wheat; 5,037 bu corn; 1,858 bu oats; 2,732 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 135 cars wheat; 255 cars corn; 47,150 bu No. 2 do; 55 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 66 cars barley. Total (569 cars), 293,000 bu.

The Committee of Investigation into the conduct of certain grain warehouses in this city, are understood to be extending their inquiries so as to cover the whole field; and it has been whispered that if the rest of the elevator proprietors make as good a show as the Messrs. Hough, there will be no room for grumbling. "So mote it be."

None of our warehouses are making money now. Receipts are smaller than usual, and stocks are light, except in corn. However, this is well for the grain trade. We ought to start the winter with empty bins, and if we should do so the warehousemen would have their houses all full before the opening of navigation next spring.

The railroad freight lines from this city eastward are doing a poor business just now, as they cannot compete with the low rates of freight by lake. Two or three weeks hence that competition will be withdrawn, and then——.

A proposition was submitted to the Board of Trade to-day to restore to membership James Baxter, who was expelled several months ago in the case of Tickner against Myers, Baxter & Co. The matter will probably be acted upon to-morrow (Thursday).

Flax seed and its products have suffered severely as a consequence of the panic. In a wholesale way, for cash lots, good crushing seed has sold (yesterday) at $1.60; and an offer to sell a car load of oil at 90c per gallon met with no response. Linseed oil in round lots is quotable at 85@90c, the higher quotations of the market being for lots of a *few barrels* each, and generally on time.

It appears that the discrepancy last week between the returns of the warehousemen and the Registrar's report of grain in store was not so great as reported in our columns this morning, being only 134,089 bu, while the difference in barley was 700 bu. This difference is explainable by the fact that the returns from the elevators appear to be made up from the receipts *handed* in for shipment, while those of the Registrar are made up from the Inspector's reports of grain actually shipped out. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

The grain in the Hough Elevator has been measured within a day or two, and the quantity found to correspond with the showing of the Registrar's books to within about 2,000 bu.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day, except in provisions, and averaged easier, though the receipts were less in volume. There was a general bear feeling, especially in the early part of the day with no other reason than that of those presented in the fact that winter is near at hand with its chilling blasts, and partial blockade of commerce. Our shipping movement was moderately brisk,—fully as lively as could be expected under the circumstances. There is not so much money now being invested in grain, for several reasons. Capitalists seem to be afraid that the rush of currency hither soon after the panic set in produced an upward movement, which carried prices higher than than they would have been but for the financial derangement. Others are holding off in the expectation that the plethora of stocks here during the winter will enable them to buy in at much lower figures than now, and the more cautious ones are afraid to ship now lest their consignments should be blocked up in the ice before reaching tidewater. Nevertheless there was a fair demand for shipment to-day.

No changes deserving mention were developed in the dry-goods market. The amount of sales accomplished was mainly satisfactory, and a firm, confident tone pervaded the market. Prices remain without change. The grocery trade was more active than on the preceding days of the week, and the prevalent feeling was rather firmer, though there was no appreciable advance in any article in the list. Coffees were exceedingly firm, and, it would seem, must soon advance, as prices are relatively much lower here than at the East. Sugars, molasses, and syrups are also firm. The condition of the butter and cheese markets was unchanged. Coal, bagging, hay, hides, and leather continue quiet as previously quoted. No changes were developed in the pig-iron, paint, and oil markets.

The wholesale lumber market was more active to-day. At least nearly half the cargoes offering were sold, though the sellers were compelled to shade prices for good boards and strips, and piece stuff sold at $8.00@8.25. Common boards were inquired for, but the offerings were composed largely of joists scantling, and the better grades of boards. Lath were firm at $2.00. Business at the yards is moderately active, former prices being pretty well sustained. The demand for metals, tin, and nails is about equal to expectations, and quotations remain the same as for the last few days. Building materials and cooperage were quiet and unchanged. Green fruits met with the usual local inquiry, and are generally firm, the season for many varieties being nearly over. Apples are in active shipping demand and advanced. Cranberries are also held with confidence. Timothy seed was more active and firm at $2.45@2.75 for fair to strictly prime seed. Flax was dull and lower. Other seeds were neglected. The demand for potatoes continues active on both local and shipping account, and the market is firm, at a slight advance for choice peachblows. Wool, hops, and broom corn were without especial change. Game was in good demand and higher; also, fresh receipts of poultry, but old stock was dull.

Highwines were more active and a shade firmer at the quotation of yesterday; the report that wines in New York were held ½c higher, at 96½c, calling out a better demand here, though buyers were not willing to pay any more than previously. A total of 250 brls were reported sold at 90c per gallon; and the market closed nominally firm with 90c bid.

Lake freights were again moderately active, but again weak, declining ½c. Some charters were effected early at 5½c for corn, and 6c for wheat, to Buffalo, but in small vessels. Large craft could not have found shippers at those figures; and later the market settled down steady to 5c for corn, and 5½c for wheat. Corn was taken to Sarnia at 5½c. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 78,000 bu wheat, and 360,000 bu corn. Several carriers have taken their vessels off the market, declaring that they can better afford to lay up than to accept the prevailing rates; but there were enough offering to keep down prices to the lowest point.

Provisions were dull and easier, all round, in the absence of buyers. There were probably several orders on the market, but, if so, the holders of them fell back when live hogs were reported weak, or bid lower than yesterday. Mess pork was unchanged for present delivery, but 10@15c per brl lower for future, the more depressed options being the weakest. Lard was ½c per lb lower, with no demand, except for February delivery, while several parties seemed anxious to sell. Meats were an ⅛c per lb lower for the product of the coming season's packing, with no change reported in old. The present prospect, as per the returns below, are favorable to a larger supply of hogs than in any previous season, and it is probable that several country points will pack less than heretofore, leaving more for Chicago. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $13.00@13.25; new do, $12.00@12.25; do seller December, $12.30@12.40; seller January, $12.40@12.50; seller February, $12.65@12.70. Lard, cash or seller October, 7⅛@7¼c; summer do, 7c; seller November, 7⅛c; seller December, 7⅛@7¼c; do seller January, 7¼@7⅜c; do seller February, 7½@7⅝c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 8½@9½c. Dry salted meats at 6⅞@6⅞c for short ribs; and 6⅞@7c for short clear. Green hams at 6¾@7c. seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6@6¼c, boxed; do short clear, 6¼@6½c; do shoulders 4¾@4¼c; do Cumberlands, 6@6½c. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 7½c for clear ribs; 8½c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.25@9.50; beef hams, $18.00@18.50 for summer, and $20.00@21.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6¾@7c; grease quotable at 4½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 110 brls mess pork (new) at $12.00; 500 tcs lard at 7⅜c; 48 tcs do (kettled) at 7⅜c; 1,000 tcs do, seller February, at 7½c; 20,000 lbs shoulders (15 lbs) at 5¼c; 750 boxes short clear, seller December, at 6¼c; 250 tcs do at 6¼c; 250 boxes long and short clear, do at 6¼c; 1,600 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 7c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams (15 lbs) at 9c; 50 tcs do on private terms.

Flour was dull and unchanged, the volumes of sales being somewhat greater than yesterday. There was a little looking around on the part of shippers, but the bulk of the trading was on local account, as for two or three days past, city bakers taking hold rather freely at minimum quotations. Winters were most in demand, the orders for spring being very light. The receipts are much larger than the shipments for some days past, and our stocks appear to be increasing. Bran was easier, being more plentiful. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 100 brls do at $9.00; 50 brls do at $8.50; 250 brls do on private terms; 42 brls spring extras (patent) at $8.50; 200 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do at $5.90; 100 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.70; 400 brls do at $5.25; 400 brls do on private terms; 141 brls superfine at $4.25; 100 brls do at $4.20; 400 brls do at $4.00; 140 brls do on sound at $3.75; 100 brls rye on private terms; 125 brls buckwheat (Jackman's Best) at $9.00. Total, 3,028 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.25; 50 tons do at $12.00 on track. The following were nominally the closing prices:

Good to favorite brands white winters	$8.00@ 9.00
Medium to good do	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice spring	5.25@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.00@ 5.50
Low to fair spring	4.00@ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50@ 6.00
Choice to fancy do	6.00@ 6.50
Spring superfines	2.75@ 4.50
Bran	12.00@12.50

Wheat was less active and easier, being 1c per bu lower on options, while cash lots exhibited but little change in prices. Liverpool was early reported 6d per 480 lbs higher, but New York was dull, and the fact caused a weakness in options, which the smaller receipts did not prevent. The speculative deal was principally local in its character. There was a fair demand for cash wheat of the speculative grade, several shippers being in the market, and, though none of them wanted to buy largely, their competition kept up quotations, and prevented options from receding to a lower figure. The inquiry was principally for "hard." Seller November opened at $1.02½, receded to $1.01¼, advanced to $1.02¾, fell to $1.01¾, and closed tame at $1.02. Seller December sold at $1.03@1.03⅛, closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.03⅛, but immediately rose to $1.04, at which price the market closed steady. No. 1 spring (straight) was dull at $1.06@1.07, closing at $1.06½. No. 3 spring closed at $1.00, and rejected do at 94c. Northwestern wheat was very strong, closing at $1.06½ for No. 2, and $1.09 for No. 1 in the Northwestern Elevator, these prices being shaded for the same wheat in other houses. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.07; 800 bu do at $1.06½; 400 bu do at $1.06; 1,600 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.09; 800 bu do at $1.08; 4,800 bu do at $1.07; 18,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.04¼; 800 bu do at $1.04⅛; 64,600 bu do at $1.04; 3,200 bu do at $1.03¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.03⅛; 4,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.07; 1,600 bu do at $1.06¾; 1,600 bu do at $1.06½; 1,600 bu do at $1.06¼; 800 bu do at $1.05; 3,200 bu do at $1.04½; 21,600 bu do at $1.04¼; 9,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00¼; 8,800 bu do at $1.00; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 94c. Total, 155,600 bu.

Corn was rather more active, but averaged ⅛c lower. There was a very good demand for cash lots on Eastern account, and a fair quantity was taken for shipment, owing to the further decline in lake freights, while the short interest filled in with considerable alacrity early, though Liverpool was quoted easier, and New York was dull till near the close. The receipts were only fair in volume, and exceeded by the shipments, but holders were more than usually anxious to sell, probably because they expected that the Eastern demand will soon fall off. Hence the easier feeling. Seller November opened at 37½c, fell off to 37¼c, rose to 38⅛c, and closed tame at 38c. Seller the month, or regular, sold at 37⅛@37¼c, all below the ⅛c being short receipts, and closed at 37⅛@37¼c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2. or high mixed, were in moderate request for carrying against options, and closed firm at 38c, with a slight discrimination in favor of high mixed. Seller December sold at 39@39⅛c. Rejected closed at 36½c. Cash sales were reported of 10,800 bu high mixed at 38⅛c; 600 bu do at 38⅛c; 18,000 bu do at 38c; 18,800 bu do (partly No. 2) at 37⅞c; 1,100 bu do at 37¾c; 1,800 bu do at 37⅛c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 38c; 4,800 bu do at 37⅞c; 30,000 bu do at 37⅜c; 26,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 59,100 bu do at 37½c; 15,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 3,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 4,800 bu rejected at 37c; 2,800 bu do at 36½c; 6,400 bu do at 36⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 36c; 42,000 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c, afloat. Total, 261,200 bu.

Oats were steady at about the same range of prices as yesterday. Cash lots were in good request for shipment, and firm, though quoted weak and lower in New York. Car lots sold readily at 32@32⅛c, and 32⅛c was obtainable for round lots in special houses, where a part cargo had already been secured. The market closed steady. Seller November was dull at 32⅛@32⅜c, closing at the inside. Seller December was inactive. Rejected was tame at 28c. Cash sales were reported of 11,000 bu No. 2 at 32⅛c; 35,000 bu do at 32⅛c; 28,400 bu do at 32⅛c; 36,000 bu do at 32c; 1,200 bu rejected at 28¼c; 600 bu do at 28c; 1,500 bu white, by sample, at 36c; 600 bu do at 35½c; 1,800 bu do at 34c; 600 bu do at 32½c. Total, 115,700 bu.

Rye was dull and fully 1c lower, there being apparently no orders on the market. Holders asked 64c early, but could not obtain it. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2, where wanted, at 63c, and 1,600 bu do elsewhere at 62c. For receipts in the Hough or National Elevators, 61c was the best bid. Rejected was nominal at 58c.

Barley was rather more active and much steadier than usual, at about the same range of prices as on Tuesday. No. 2 sold at $1.32@1.32½, closing firm at the inside. No. 3 was rather weak, opening at $1.02, and closing at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at $1.32½; 20,200 bu do at $1.32; 2,800 bu No. 3 at $1.03; 4,800 bu do at $1.02½; 7,600 bu do at $1.02; 2,000 bu do at $1.01; 1,200 bu do at $1.00½; 4,800 bu rejected at 78c; 1,600 bu do at 77c; 2,400 bu do at 76c; 5,600 bu rejected at 75½c; 2,000 bu by sample at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.38; 800 bu do at $1.37; 400 bu do at $1.17; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.08; 800 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 90c, on track; 400 bu do at $1.25; 400 do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.05, delivered. Total, 67,200 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

OCT. 22—London—Cargoes of wheat off the coast quiet but steady; do on passage quiet. Cargoes of corn on passage in fair demand, and prices a shade better. English country markets for wheat steady. Mark Lane—Wheat about 6d dearer; California, 12s 6d@12s; spring, 11s 6d@11s 11d. Corn, 31s 6d. English farmers deliveries of wheat for past week—65,000 to 70,000 quarters. Imports into United Kingdom for past week—Flour, 100,000 to 110,000 brls; wheat, 220,000 to 230,000 quarters; corn, 60,000 to 70,000 quarters.

HOGS.

The following were the number of hogs in the undermentioned States by census report for 1870, and by reports of the Department of Agriculture for 1871, 1872, and 1873:

	1870. U. S. census.	1871. Agl. report.	1872. Agl. report.	1873. Agl. report.
Ohio	1,705,768	2,083,000	2,173,600	2,217,000
Indiana	1,865,466	2,349,000	2,489,900	2,713,900
Illinois	2,692,283	3,363,000	3,568,400	3,706,300
Missouri	2,306,535	2,300,000	2,550,000	2,656,500
Iowa	1,349,220	3,100,000	3,596,000	3,847,700
Kentucky	1,836,190	1,994,100	2,113,700	2,113,700
Tennessee	1,824,825	1,620,000	1,580,700	1,596,600
Wisconsin	506,241	651,900	631,900	658,400
Michigan	414,420	517,400	432,900	543,500
Kansas	204,064	304,800	381,000	457,200
Total	14,650,010	18,033,200	19,528,200	20,510,800

The number of hogs in the undermentioned States as reported by the State Auditors for taxation, were:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Ohio	1,720,118	2,164,403	2,355,554	2,088,318
Missouri	2,196,541	2,514,997	2,915,168	3,350,712
Iowa	689,382	1,008,671	1,334,192	1,460,784
Illinois	2,220,651	2,938,749	2,292,165	3,560,088
Total	6,825,687	8,626,820	9,897,079	10,459,892

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul Press gives the following abstracts from the returns of the Commissioner of Statistics for Minnesota:

The following is a general statement of the acreage and staple grain products of 1872:

	Acres.	*Bushels.*
Wheat	1,264,581	21,882,192
Oats	371,967	12,453,210
Corn	214,867	7,142,145

The following table gives the statistics of apple culture, live stock, etc., for 1872:

Apple trees growing	2,535,514
Apple trees bearing	73,288
Milch cows	148,190
Sheep	135,760
Hogs	132,730
Beef and working cattle	62,802
Horses	86,865
Cheese factories	46
Nurseries	101

The number of acres in each of the different crops in 1873, is stated as follows:

Wheat	1,503,023
Oats	360,905
Corn	211,436
Barley	39,714
Rye	7,802
Buckwheat	3,404
Potatoes	25,522
Beans	2,708
Sorghum	845
Cultivated hay	101,957
Hops	400
Flax	13,498
Other products	23,051
Total number of acres	2,294,455

As the whole number of farms in the State is stated at 58,360, the average number of acres cultivated by each farmer is shown to be something over 39 acres:

	1872.	1873.
Wheat, acres	1,264,581	1,503,023
Oats, acres	371,967	360,905
Corn, acres	214,897	211,436

The increased area in wheat is nearly 19 per cent, while there is a small diminution in the acreage of oats and corn.

Whole No. farms, 1872	46,448
Whole No. farms, 1873	58,360
Increase	11,912

This is an increase of more that 25 per cent in the number of farms tilled since last year.

Of the total of 1,264,581 acres, 1,106,673 acres, or 86 per cent of the whole area of wheat, is in the district of country south of the Minnesota and Mississippi, including the counties bordering the former stream on its north side. The district lies generally south of the latitude of St. Paul. This leaves but 157,908 acres in wheat in all the northern part of the State in 1872.

The statistics of the wheat acreage of 1873 shows a still larger proportion of the wheat development to lie in the southern district.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was quiet, but closed ⅛c higher for November, selling at $1.02⅛@1.02¼, closing at the outside, and at $1.03⅛ seller December. Corn was in moderate demand and advanced ⅛@⅜c, selling at 38@38⅛c seller November, and 39⅛@39⅜c seller December, both closing with sellers at the outside. Other grain and lake freights were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

ALCOHOL—Quotable at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Continues to meet with a moderate demand, and rules firm at the given prices, as follows: Choice to extra hurl, 8@9c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stock braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—A few orders were received, generally for choice beans, which are in moderate supply and firm. Peas were plentiful. We quote: Prime navies, $2.60@2.65; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.40@1.45 per bu; yellow do, $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Brick was in light request, but other materials were meeting with a reasonably fair demand. There was no change in quotations, which are given below: Stucco, $3.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℘ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manitua, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℘ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.15 ℘ brl; white sand, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℘ brl; fire brick, ℘ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $5.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@12.00; fire clay, ℘ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—There was a liberal movement in the different grades both on local account and for shipment, and the market ruled comparatively steady at former quotations. We make no change in our list, as follows: Choice yellow, 25@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BAGGING—Rules quiet and steady at the range of prices following: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow, A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag A, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. The demand continues slack, but under light stocks the market maintains a firm tone. We quote: New York factory, mild, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 11@13c; lower grades, 6@10c.

COAL—Met with a good inquiry, at the following quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50@9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in moderate request at unchanged prices as follows: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.10; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.75; flour barrels, 48@75c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; bucked or sawed, $26.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. Sales were reported of 1 car at $1.40 for pork barrels and $1.63 for tierces.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Business continues fair, and in fact rather exceeds expectations. A decline is noted in several articles, among them quinine, iodine, camphor, glycerine, and opium, due to an easier feeling in New York incident to the downward tendency of gold. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.50 @	1.55
Acid, oxalic, lb	30 @	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	56 @	60
Ammonia, carb, lb	28 @	30
Asafoetida, lb	45 @	50
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @	1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	1.50 @	1.00
Borax, ref, lb	28 @	30
Blue-vitriol, lb	14 @	16
Bromo-chloralum, pts, doz	....	4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.50 @	1.55
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45 @	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90 @	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.30 @	1.35
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	20 @	25
Gum Arabic, picked	50 @	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28 @	35
Gum camphor, lb	33 @	35
Gum opium, lb	8.75 @	9.00
Gum shellac, lb	65 @	70
Glue, white, lb	45 @	55
Iodine, lb	8.75 @	9.25
Lyescone, case	8.00 @	8.25
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.00 @	6.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00 @	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.40 @	1.75
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.50 @	6.00
Potassa, chlor., lb	55 @	60
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85 @	....
Potassium, iod., lb	6.25 @	6.75
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00 @	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.65 @	2.70
Red precip., lb	1.70 @	1.75
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50 @	1.75
Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb	1.50 @	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	3½@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15 @	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12 @	15
Sulphur, lb	4½@	6

EGGS—Were in good local request and firm at 20@21c for strictly fresh. Sales include 5,000 doz at 20@21c.

FEATHERS—Jobbers report a fair demand, though not equal to that of last year at this time. The receipts are not large but ample, as dealers are not disposed to buy largely. We quote: Prime to choice live-geese feathers, 70@71c; jobbing price, 78@82½c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Quiet again prevailed in the fish market, but, with no surplus stock on hand, dealers were firm in their views, and full former rates were being insisted upon. We repeat our list, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.60; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50 @ 8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 32@35c; box herring scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain quiet with prices generally unchanged. A further slight reduction in raisins is noted, with which exception yesterday's quotations were unchanged: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 14@15c; raisins, layers, new, $2.95@3.00; raisins, layers, old, $2.50@2.75; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.40@3.50; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7¾c; old do, 7c; citron, 38@40c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10½@10¾c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7¼@8¼c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 9¼@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13½@14½c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 30@32c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GROCERIES—Both staple and fancy groceries were distributed to a fair aggregate on local and interior accounts, and for most articles embraced in the subjoined list, the market was fairly firm. Coffees are strong and tending upward. The following quotations are furnished:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 30½@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26½c; choice do, 26@26½c; prime Rio, 25½@25½c; good do, 24½@25c; common do, 23½@24½c; roasting do, 20@23½c; Singapore Java, 28@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26½@26½c; do, prime, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 9½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11½c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A standard, 10½@11c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10⅛c; extra C, 10@10½c; C No. 2, 10¼@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8⅞c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6⅝c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lilly, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue in active shipping demand, and are higher. There is considerable doing in cranberries in the way of shipment, and the market is quite firm. Eastern pears sold at $7.00@10.00 per brl. Quinces were easier. We repeat: Lemons, $10.00@11.00 ℘ box; inferior lemons, $9.00@10.00; oranges, $10.00 per brl; California pears, $4.00@4.50 per case; do plums, 20 lbs, $2.50@3.00. Common to choice apples, $2.00@3.50 per brl; do in car lots, $2.75@3.20. Pears, 75@90c per box or basket. Peaches, good to choice, per basket, 50c@$1.25. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $3.25@4.00; Delaware do, 30c@$1.00 per basket; Catawbas do, $4.25 per case; Cultivated cranberries (Cary's and Sackett's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $13.00 per brl; wild do, $11.00@12.00. Quinces, $1.00 per basket. Sales include 8 car loads apples, at $2.70@3.30 per brl.

HOPS—Were meeting with the average demand, prices ruling about the same as they have for the last few days, as follows: Western at 40@45c; New York State at 50c; Bavarians at 40c.

HAY—The hay trade continues dull, with prices weak and irregular. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $14.00@14.50; do, No. 2, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $11.00@11.50; prairie, upland, $9.50@10.00; do, midland, $8.50@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was only a slight change in the situation of this market. Only a light business was doing, and sales dragged at their recently reduced prices. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10@10½c; do, heavy, 9@9½c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 14½@15c; veal kip, 12c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 20@21c; dry salted, 17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The market exhibits no special change. Trade, though not active, is fair, and prices are reported unchanged as follows:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	℘ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℘ lb
Cast blow steel	11½ @12c	℘ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℘ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in.	8½ @ 9c	℘ lb

LEATHER—In this department the changes were unimportant. There was a fair number of orders received by mail, but they generally called for small amounts, and the aggregate distribution was far from being up to the average of former years at a like period. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ℘ lb	40@ 42
Kip, ℘ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	24@ 26
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, ℘ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Although the orders coming forward are generally small, the daily aggregate of sales is fair, and equal to expectations. There was no quotable change in prices, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do, 12x12, $13.50; do, 14x20, $14.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.50; do, 20x28, $26.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11¾c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 38c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Are in good request, and the given rates are generally maintained as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½; 8d do, $4.87½; do, 6d $5.12½; 4d and 5d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.62½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate demand. We quote: Manilla rope, ℘ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ℘ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℘ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℘ lb, 20@22c tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.00@5.50 pitch, ℘ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ℘ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Remain firm at the annexed range of prices: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 80c; do, current make, 75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—Peachblows were in active demand, and choice lots were a trifle higher. Sales ranged from 80 to 83c on track, and early rose at 86c delivered. Sales include 2 cars (Michigan) peachblows at 83c; 1 car do at 80c on track; 1 car (Eastern) at 90c; 2 cars good at 85c; 1 car early rose at 86c delivered. Sweet sold at $2.75@3.00 per brl.

POULTRY AND GAME—There was a good demand for game, and prairie chickens, ducks, and quail were higher. Poultry was in liberal supply and rather slow of sale, though fresh receipts of chickens sold to a fair extent at a slight advance: Old or mixed chickens, $2.75@3.25; spring do, $2.25@2.50; ducks, … geese, $8.00@11.00; turkeys, 11@12c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; partridges, $4.25 …; quail, … lard ducks, $2.75@3.00 per doz; small ducks, …@1.50; snipe, $1.25; venison saddles, … hams, 10@15c.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady. We quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, … coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond C, $2.15; … $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, …; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—There were no quotable changes in prices of teas, the market ruling steady at the annexed range: Young hyson, common to fair, … 50@70c; do choice to extra fine, … common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; … 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; … powder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1… Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra … 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 55@70c; … 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, … to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, … 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices were steady, as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, … black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, …; medium, … 31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Continues quiet at former quotations: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11… $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—Remains quiet. Prices are marked up … 3c, to meet the views of holders, and some … firm at these figures, though where there is a desire to realize, prices are shaded more or less. Stocks here are light, and in the hands of a few. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	[illegible]
Tub, washed, common to good	[illegible]
Common dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium light	[illegible]
Coarse, washed	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, fine	[illegible]
Super and extra pulled	[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*
Monday	3,605	6,969
Tuesday	3,488	8,730
Wednesday	3,000	14,000
Total	10,093	29,699
Same time last week	8,674	36,723
Week before last	8,807	42,137

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*
Monday	1,428	6,887
Tuesday	908	4,534
Total	2,336	11,421

CATTLE—The most that can be said of to-day's market is that it was dull, unsettled, and lower. … was out of the market, and the few other buyers in attendance (with the exception of Morris, who … between 300 and 400 head) contented themselves with a car load or two apiece, the total number taken on Eastern account falling below 800 head. Local buyers operated with some freedom, and … feeders also bought to a moderate extent, but after demands had been satisfied, there remained in the yards unsold not fewer than 7,000 head, and the market closed heavy with a downward look. … are now back to about where they were at the close of last week, Monday's advance having been lost during yesterday and to-day. Among the purchases of packers were 74 Texans averaging … lbs at $2.00; 169 averaging 992 lbs, at $2.10, and … averaging 1,029 lbs at $2.25. A drove of … steers was purchased late yesterday afternoon by … Waixel, for feeding, at $2.10.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	4.85@[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.40@[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.70@[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, through droves	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	extra steers	1,393	[illegible]
264	Texas steers (for packing)	1,028	[illegible]
74	Texas steers (for packing)	1,008	[illegible]
162	Texas steers (for packing)	992	[illegible]
48	Texas steers	993	[illegible]
15	stock steers	887	[illegible]
19	Texas steers	972	[illegible]
15	choice steers	1,365	[illegible]
49	good steers	1,222	[illegible]
51	good steers	1,247	[illegible]
17	good steers	1,271	[illegible]
15	choice steers	1,353	[illegible]
16	good steers	1,321	[illegible]
34	good steers	1,183	[illegible]
32	good steers	1,169	[illegible]
47	extra steers	1,564	[illegible]
15	good steers	1,331	[illegible]
47	choice steers	1,409	[illegible]
51	good steers	1,354	[illegible]
31	calves	169	[illegible]
291	Texas steers (for feeding)	968	[illegible]

HOGS—The hog trade was dull and dragging from the opening of the market to the close, with prices weak and irregular. The large supply on sale and the prospect that to-morrow's receipts would also be large, together with the fact that packers were virtually out of the market, caused something of a panicky feeling, and by midday prices had settled down a strong … per 100 lbs, or to $3.80@4.40. During the afternoon there was only a limited amount of trading, notwithstanding the low figures at which holders were willing to sell, and the market closed weak, with a prospect of a further tumble to-morrow. Heavy-weights closed at $3.80@4.05, and light at $4.15@4.40.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
137	200	$4.25	20	221	$3.80	32	209	[illegible]
26	229	4.40	39	373	4.05	122	224	[illegible]
140	314	4.00	66	203	4.40	54	279	[illegible]
32	265	4.00	22	188	4.40	56	351	[illegible]
72	204	4.30	61	244	4.00	77	220	[illegible]
53	285	3.95	57	192	4.50	24	260	[illegible]
47	192	4.40	35	196	4.50	110	298	[illegible]
69	201	4.25	54	308	4.00	170	209	[illegible]
63	241	4.15	60	254	4.10	48	271	[illegible]
16	258	4.05	60	201	4.45	58	248	[illegible]
52	348	4.00	48	302	4.00	47	325	[illegible]
155	298	4.00	47	254	4.00	48	315	[illegible]
228	276	4.00	66	196	4.50	50	155	[illegible]
45	282	4.00	54	201	4.45	57	263	[illegible]
56	242	4.15	48	344	4.13	70	209	[illegible]
63	271	4.40	39	223	4.40	55	230	[illegible]
45	221	4.40	46	278	4.05	41	256	[illegible]
69	196	4.45	33	251	4.15	35	255	[illegible]
21	207	4.25	28	362	4.00	54	289	[illegible]
61	233	4.40	53	280	4.00	53	185	[illegible]
49	295	3.95	49	300	4.05			

SHEEP—There was a fair local demand for sheep, but the excessive supply weakened prices, which ruled 10@15c lower than last week. We quote common to choice at $2.75@4.20.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.

The wholesale market was better attended to-day and more active. About one-half the cargoes on the market were disposed of at about former prices. The offerings were chiefly boards and strips, and good grades were a trifle lower. Clear stuff sold at $8.00@8.25. We quote: Joists and scantling at $8.00@8.25; boards and strips at $8.50@15.50 for inferior to good mill-run. Shingles at $3.12½, and lath at $2.00.

We note the following sales: Cargo schr Pilot from Muskegon, 130 m joists and scantling, at $8.00; schr Live Oak from Manistee, 150 m joists and scantling at $8.25; schr Madison, from White Lake, 90 m medium boards and strips, at $10.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.25@2.50; Oconto, $2.65@3.00; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

The market continues moderately active and tolerably steady for nearly all grades. We again quote:

First clear	$50.00	@[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@[illegible]
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@[illegible]
Common siding	18.00	@[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	35.00	@[illegible]
A stock boards	36.00	@[illegible]
B stock boards	27.00	@[illegible]
C stock boards	15.00	@[illegible]
Common boards	12.00	@[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@[illegible]
Pickets, square	13.00	@[illegible]
Pickets, flat	12.00	@[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@[illegible]
Lath	2.25	@[illegible]
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@[illegible]
A or Star	3.50	@[illegible]
Shingles on track		
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; … $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, … $5.00; flooring, $60.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@… cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $36.00@40.00; common, $18.00@… cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $38.00@50.00; common, … $5.00; cull, $12.00@15.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, … cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, … 30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, … $5.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.50; common, … @25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, … wagon poles, each, 65@85c; box boards …

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, … do counters, 38c; rosewood, 50@80c; …

SUFFOCATED.

An Indianian Asphyxiated at the Northwestern Hotel.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named Truman Woodruff, from Salem, Ind., was found dead in his bed at the Northwestern Hotel, West Water street, near Kinzie, having been suffocated by gas. It appears that Woodruff arrived at the hotel on Tuesday morning, and retired to his room that evening, about 11 o'clock. W. H. Reynolds, a clerk, who conducted him to his apartment, asked him if he knew how to manage the gas, to which Woodruff replied that he did. It appears, however, that he did not, for yesterday morning a strong smell of gas filled the house, and, upon an investigation, it was found to proceed from the room occupied by Woodruff. On breaking open the door, deceased was found upon the bed in an insensible condition. Dr. Fraser was sent for, but Woodruff was dead before his arrival. The gas was found to be escaping, having been apparently blown out. At the Coroner's inquest yesterday afternoon a verdict of "death from accidental suffocation" was rendered. The body of the deceased was sent to his relatives at Salem.

ANOTHER CASE.

Now there are so many strangers in town from the country, it would be well for each hotel proprietor to see that servants showing guests to their rooms should explain the modus operandi of turning on and off the gas. On Tuesday night, two persons at Kuhns' Hotel blew out the gas before retiring. Fortunately, it was discovered before they died of asphyxia, but they were both very much frightened when they realized how near death they had been.

PERSONAL.

A. M. Thackara, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

W. L. Carpenter, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

John Galloway, of Scotland, is at the Pacific.

T. L. Crittenden, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

F. N. Finnery, of St. Thomas, is at the Pacific.

J. Singer, of Shanghai, China, is at the Pacific.

A. Anderson, of Prince Edward's Island, B. N. A., is at the Sherman.

J. W. Blackburn and Dr. Garland, of England, are at the Sherman.

Attorney-General A. R. Edsall, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Sherman.

George H. McIntyre, Superintendent of the Franklin Division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, is at the Pacific.

Among the prominent arrivals in this city is Mr. H. B. Crosby, of Paterson, N. J., a leading and wealthy merchant of that city, who is stopping with Mr. C. C. Miller, the architect.

Officer James Morgan, the oldest officer on the police force, was yesterday promoted to a position on the detective force. This recognition of merit will be appreciated by the force and the public as well.

The following were at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: R. Edwards, Sycamore; J. T. Clarkson and wife, New Chicago, Kan.; A. Hains, S. J. Bronson, Rockford; D. F. Warner, Lodi, Wis.; C. A. Parker, Jacksonville; W. A. Allcott, Carlinville.

Mayor Bond is occupied every morning from 9 o'clock until noon in the Board of Equalization of city taxes. Persons wishing to interview him will take notice accordingly, as public business cannot be interfered with for political or private reasons.

Carl Smith, the man who drove the first spike on the Union Pacific Railroad, committed suicide at Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 21.

James Lick, a wealthy citizen of San Francisco, proposes to the Academy of Sciences to endow an astronomical observatory, to be established at some point on the Sierra Nevada Mountains, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

In the trial, at San Francisco, of Capt. Clark, of the ship Sunrise, charged with cruelty towards his crew, it was testified, Oct. 21, that three men committed suicide, during the voyage from New York, by jumping overboard, to escape from Clark and his mate.

The following murders were committed on Tuesday: At Louisville, William Pauk killed William F. Dotcher, son of the President of the German Security Bank; near Indianapolis, Leo Clemens killed James Brown; and at New York Thomas Clark killed Martin Gettings.

Gen. M. D. Leggett, father of the Cornell student who was killed by falling from a precipice last week, writes to the Washington Star that his son received the consent of his parents to join the secret society; and continues: "Mortimer was there of his own free will, and was with his own chosen friends. In the ceremonies of that awful night, those students had in view Mortimer's pleasure and profit, and had no more expectation of danger or accident than he had. I cannot, therefore, find it in my heart to especially blame these young men nor Cornell University."

The Seventeenth and One-Hundred-and-Twelfth Regiments of Illinois Volunteers held their annual reunion at Galva, Oct. 21. The Hon. W. L. Wiley was President of the day. M. M. Ford made an address of welcome. Speeches were made by Gens. Henderson and Ross; Col. Boyd, of Fulton County; Maj. Hosford and Moderwell, of Henry County; Capt. L. M. Haverstick, of Rock Island, and others. The Seventeenth Regiment voted to hold its next re-union Oct. 21, 1874, at Keithsburg. The One-Hundred-and-Twelfth voted to hold its next meeting at Wyoming, Nov. 4, 1874.

TO EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION, BRICKMAKERS—I HAVE A NEW 8-room cottage and barn, lot, 25x125 ft., located between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., near Drexel-boulevard, one block from street cars; heated by furnace, lighted with gas; neighborhood first-class in every respect. I will trade this for brick, purchaser assuming an incumbrance of $2,700, payable on easy monthly installments. Address at once, BRICKS, care Clark & Co., 227 Cottage Grove-av.

TO EXCHANGE—$4,500 HOUSE AND LOT, AND 20 lots between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., for a good improved farm.
48 lots near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard and Ashland-av., for a residence or good farm near Chicago.
20 lots at Forrest Hill for house and lot.
3 lots at Washington Heights and 2 lots near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard for house and lot.
Several half-acre lots, 45 minutes' ride from city, for a good farm or selected Western lands.
Good suburban property, clear, for city property, and will assume incumbrances.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO first-class fruit-farms, that will net their cost in three years. Price, $14,000 and $20,000. Will pay some cash, and assume incumbrances. Address Box 13, Cobden, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO NEW HOUSES AND LOTS worth $8,000, for farm worth $6,000; balance long time. F. D. ORCUTT, Forty-fifth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRE FARM, IROQUOIS County, Ill., for suburban property; 160 acre Kansas farm, improved, for a business or other property; grocery stock for city property; small farm and city lots for merchandise; silk fringes and upholstery trimmings for vacant lots or other property. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS, CITY AND UNINcumbered, worth $2,500 for house and lot worth $5,500 to $6,000; will pay difference; house must be east of State-st., on South Side. Address L 92, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HORSE AND WAGON FOR A good top buggy; also half interest in a good paying hotel for unimproved city lots, or will sell cheap for cash. Call at the Powell House, corner Milwaukee and Western-avs.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO BABCOCK EXTINGUISHers for furniture or carpets; good trade given. Address W 84, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD HORSE FOR LIQUORS, very reasonable; have no use for it. Call at J. H. BENNETT'S livery-stable, 454 and 456 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES OF land, at Washington Heights. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED FARM FOR planing-mill in city, $12,000 to $18,000. Call at once. HOPKINS & CO., 112 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—INSIDE IMPROVED FOR FARMS; also other property; see Sunday's Tribune. Wanted, Iowa land and cash for lots. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE FARM LANDS IN Illinois and Kansas for exchange against salable merchandise, on favorable terms. For particulars address L 88, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY AT invoice; also horse and wagon for lots or small farm. A. McDONALD & CO., Room 12 McCormick Block.

TO EXCHANGE—ABOUT $10,000 WORTH CHOICE, unincumbered lots at Woodlawn for house and lot on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-second-st., worth $12,000 to $15,000. Will assume incumbrance for the difference. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BEST STOCK AND GRAIN FARM in Northern Illinois for city property and secured paper. Full particulars of HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND basement marble-front house on Vincennes-av. for suitable unincumbered property; also, several houses for unimproved lots. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 15, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SINGER SEWING MACHINE IN exchange for a bay mare; gentle; lady can drive her. Apply to Mrs. PETERSEN, 394 State-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES OF LAND near Sparta, Wis., for any class of salable goods. Also, one fine gold watch, stem winder, worth $200, or for furnished house. Address W 45, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE CALLS FOR SMALL farms near Chicago on lines of railroad; also, for a house with large grounds, in a suburban town; also, for a house and lot on Michigan-av., between Fourteenth-st. and Twenty-second. I can also exchange house and lot in Austin for house and lot in the city. I have some bargains to sell. A. F. TOMPKINS, 157 Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HOUSE AND lot, in city or suburban town; will pay in good unincumbered property. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A GOOD HOUSE and lot, worth from $4,000 to $7,000, in good locality, in city or convenient suburb; will pay one-half in the best paying stock in this city, and which has been sold at par for cash since the panic; the balance in cash as agreed upon. Address BUSINESS, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER, HOUSE AND lot, $4,000 to $7,000, either Division of the city, not too far out. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $10 A DAY ON $5 TO $10 capital easily made by men and women in the city and elsewhere. $17.50 clear profit on $5 in two days. 50c sample sent for 25c., or five articles, worth $1.75, sent for 50c. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL CRAM'S NEW REversible map of the United States and World; double map of the "Great Northwest;" new and ornamental state maps; religious and political charts; lithograph pictures, photographs, frames, &c. Send for circular, and see inducements to agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 86 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE—IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF Samuel Coles, his wife is in Philadelphia.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Hart, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fanchon, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK YARDS—10 CHEAP LOTS, 2 blocks from the Transit House; very easy terms given. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—DREXEL BOULEVARD—COTTAGE of 6 rooms, and lot 50 feet front on the boulevard near Oakwood-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK AND BASEMENT house and lot on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st. at a great bargain on very easy terms. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, 12 rooms; lot 24x177 feet, near Twenty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWENTY-FIFTH AND Twenty-sixth-sts., near Wentworth-av., $1,000 to $1,250 each. Bargains. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WENTWORTH-AV., 25X125, NORTHwest corner of Fifty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CARPENTER-ST.—2-STORY BRICK house, brick basement, 14 rooms, lot 52x137, on North Carpenter-st., between Randolph and Lake. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 149 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE IN COTTAGE Grove-av., 33 foot grove lot.
Brick house, large corner lot; will take good property in part pay.
Frame store, State-st., 5 years' lease, at price to make money.
Lots on Centre-st.; easy terms.
GEORGE H. HESS, 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN WISNER'S MILWAUKEE-av. Addition, corner Diversey-st., near depot, artesian well, public school, park, and boulevard, and omnibus line; title perfect; prices low; long time; ground high; streets made and ornamented with trees; improving rapidly. Call at our office and take a free ride to see these lots. WISNER BROS., Room 10, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 4 NEW cottages and lots on Swann-st., near Forty-seventh and Wentworth-av. Also, cottage and lot on Sixteenth, near Halsted. Also, for lease on long time, lots on West Side, &c. F. R. WILSON, from 12 to 1 o'clock, Room 70, Ashland Block, corner Clark and Randolph.

FOR SALE—$2,500—$1,500 CASH WILL BUY A NEW cottage, 6-room and back-kitchen, on Evans-av., near Forty-fifth-st. Lot 24x178 to 20-foot alley. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUSINESS PROPERTY IN Chicago; 80 feet south front on Madison, east of Franklin, by 182 feet deep. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—CONTAINING 7 ROOMS each, water, etc., on Stanton-av., just south of Thirty-seventh-st. Lots 24 9-12x125 feet each to a 16-foot alley. Can be bought cheap on liberal terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT $50 PER FOOT, CASH, IF TAKEN immediately, Lots 11, 12, 45, and 46, in Block 1, Derby's Subdivision, on Michigan and Indiana-avs., near Forty-ninth-st. R. H. CUMMINGS, No. 103 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—75 FEET ON LAKE-AV., NORTH OF Thirty-fifth-st.; or will exchange for a good Illinois farm. GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500—$300 CASH WILL BUY A NEW 6-room cottage, unfinished basement, on Langley-av. near Forty-fifth-st. Lot 25x180 to 20-foot alley. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND BARN, 13[illegible] PARK-av., octagon front, with all modern improvements; first-class in every respect; a great bargain will be given if taken soon. Lot 24x125, on Madison-st., near Leavitt, very cheap. A. McDONALD & CO., Room 12 McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL GOOD lots in the North, South, and West Divisions. A. McDONALD & CO., Room 12 McCormick Block.

FOR SALE—ON 5 YEARS' TIME. WE ARE JUST completing on Forrest-av., near Thirty-first-st., three first-class octagon-front 2-story and basement brick residences, 25x60 each, with hot and cold water, speaking-tubes, laundry-tubs, baths, closets, splendid gas-chandeliers, all in splendid order, together with elegant two 2-story brick barns. The location for residence is one of the finest in Chicago. We have just sold one. The other two we will sell cheap, on easy terms. KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—5 NEW cottages, 6 rooms, double parlors; 3 sleeping-rooms, kitchen, pantry, and closet. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHly payments, a new house. Inquire on premises of GEORGE CADWELL, Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COTTAGE AND LOT ON Portland-av.; very cheap. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st., near Portland-av., worth $2,600; will take $1,600 cash, and $800 in about three years, if sold before Friday noon. GEO. H. SELLERS, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—WE HAVE THREE VERY elegantly finished but medium priced houses on first-class streets, either of which can be bought for $1,000 less than it is worth, with from $2,000 to $2,500 cash. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$400, ON EASY TERMS. WE HAVE 20 lots that must be sold in the next 30 days, inside the old city limits, near street-cars and omnibus line, on high ground; title perfect; an abstract furnished each purchaser. Young men, save but $3 each week and you will soon have a home of your own. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 148 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—24x112 FEET ON PARK-AV., BETWEEN Leavitt and Oakley-sts., price $87.50 per front foot, on very easy terms. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—A COMFORTABLE COTtage, on small monthly payments; will take almost any collateral as first installment. Title perfect, long time given, immediate possession. Address U 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PAID-UP LEASE WORTH $9,000; property renting for $250 per month, cash in advance; will exchange for city property, suburban or good land. Address, for 3 days, L 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ONE FURNISHED HOUSE on Fourth-av. Address A 99, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS—MY PROPERTY in Glencoe. House large, convenient, and well built; warmed by furnace, and lighted with gas. Good barn. Grounds have frontage of over 1,600 feet, and are abundantly supplied with fruit and large forest trees. It is close by depot; can be advantageously subdivided, or as it stands, it is one of the finest places in the country. Will take cheaply good property for one-half its value. S. T. LOCKWOOD, 177 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—HOUSE and lot at Washington Heights. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—free from incumbrance, on easy terms, at $600 per acre. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE, BARN, AND ONE acre of land, abundance of fruit, &c., near depot, in pleasant village 60 minutes' ride from Chicago. Price, $2,500. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 36, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
372½ acres in Sec. 19, 39, 13. 162 acres in Sec. 13, 36, 13.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, IF TAKEN THIS week, a very choice 20-acre tract at Park Ridge; 200 per cent can be made by subdividing; secure it at once. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 15, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT HYDE PARK AT A great sacrifice; must be sold; 71x160 feet, and first-class house in every respect, near depot, on Oak-st.; $4,000 cash, balance on time. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN AND ON EASY terms—Two first-class residences at Ridgeland; also a beautiful residence at Oak Park, with or without furniture. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, No. 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—54 FINE building lots, $200 each, on monthly payments. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and five blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven two story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A FEW CHOICE residence lots, centrally located and very cheap. Terms easy. Apply to owners, SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Room 4, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES NEAR BRIGHTON, AT a sacrifice, only $1,250 per acre. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $250, $5 monthly payments; only $25 down. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Bank books taken. Ten left.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, THREE ROOMS and 10 acres dry improved prairie land on Telegraph-road, 1 mile from Hobart, 32 from Chicago on Fort Wayne Railroad; price $750, cash $150, balance $12 monthly; office days Monday and Friday. J. G. EARLE, owner; no agency business; Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.; this office will close this month.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and 2 lots at Desplaines; $200 cash, $15 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and lot at Evanston; $200 down and $15 monthly until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STONY ISLAND BOULEvard and Seventy-fifth-st., near Grand Crossing; easy payments and cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ALL WHO WISH TO PURCHASE houses and lots, blocks, or acres, in Evanston or North Evanston, cheaper and on longer time than any other person can offer, call at 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, for poster. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines; $10 down; $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Only 8 left.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—480 ACRES PRAIRIE LANDS, IN Southwest Missouri, on Kansas line, located 20 years ago; taxes regularly paid; title perfect. Coal and water abundant. On a county road. Neighborhood well settled; near markets. $5 per acre cash, being one-third its value. P. M. HIRST, No. 17 East Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME well-established business wanted, with from $4,000 to $8,000 capital. Address C. T. MILLER, Andersen's Hotel.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD PHYSICIAN, TO take an interest in a drug-store where a physician is needed. Must have from $400 to $800. Address W 82, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300, WITH OR without services; good monthly interest or share in the business. Call or address W. C. DESMAREST, 793 West Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250—IN LIGHT MANufacturing business; article good as wheat and pays large profit. 33 North Canal-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500—BUSINESS EXtremely profitable and daily increasing; $1,000 cannot purchase a better opportunity. GORDON & CO., 278 State-st., Room 4.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

12½ THROOP-ST.—TO RENT, A BACK ROOM and bedroom off, or one side room, with board.

25 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—LARGE PLEASANT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

43 HUBBARD COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—WASHINGTON Dining Rooms. Large and small rooms, neat and handsomely furnished. Also, day board.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, for one or two young men, on moderate terms. Few boarders taken.

376 STATE-ST.—BOARD AND LODGING IN a first-class brick house; modern improvements. Also, day-boarders wanted.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with closet, hot and cold water, etc., furnished with board. A few day boarders accommodated.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, closets, hot and cold water, &c., with carpets; also other desirable rooms, single or double, well furnished; references.

550 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board. Large front alcove room.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF HANDSOME rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; single room, with fire. Reference required.

855 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite; also, one large alcove room, furnished or unfurnished, [illegible] Gas, hot and cold water, and bath-room. With or without board.

871 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, en suite or single, to rent with board to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, or ladies.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room to rent, with first-class board. Well furnished, hot and cold water, grate, etc. A few table boarders can be accommodated. Mrs. SIBLEY.

946 WABASH-AV.—WITH OR WITHOUT board, two nicely-furnished rooms, en suite; also large alcove room, furnished and heated with furnace. House has all modern improvements. Family private. References exchanged.

1002 AND 1004 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board; day boarders accommodated.

1027 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER TWENTY-eighth-st.—Nicely-furnished front alcove room, with board. Hot and cold water.

1088 WABASH-AV.—FRONT PARLOR, ALSO, suite of front rooms, above, with board. Terms moderate.

FRONT ROOMS, IN A FIRST-CLASS CORNER house, east of Wabash-av., to rent, with good board, to families of adults; desirable location. Address L 87, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL, LATE TREMONT House—Fine suites of rooms for families, unfurnished; also, furnished rooms for gentlemen.

MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN FOURTEENTH AND Sixteenth-sts.—A young man wants a roommate; room large, with closet, very nicely furnished, on reasonable terms. C 88, Tribune office.

West Side.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room to rent with board; also a single room; day boarders accommodated.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room with board; also, 2 single rooms for gents, and 1 for lady employed through the day, cheap.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST.—SINGLE rooms, with first-class board, $5.50 and $6 per week.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; also, day-board; house first-class, with modern conveniences.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FURNISHED front room to rent, suitable for two gentlemen, with board.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONROE-ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. Two day boarders wanted.

134 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO PLEASANT FURnished front rooms, with board, for two or three gentlemen, in a private family.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

153 MONROE-ST., ROOM 7—WANTED—1,000 people to call and see a complete register of the principal boarding-houses in Chicago.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—1 PLEASANT room, suitable for two gentlemen, to rent, with board. Also, a single front room. Central location.

177 AND 179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO rent, with board, nicely-furnished room. House modern and central.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, single or en suite, to rent, with board, to man and wife or gentlemen.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BACK PARLOR suite, finely furnished; also other rooms, suitable for gentlemen; a 1 table-board, $4.50 per week.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board with nicely furnished rooms. Also first-class table.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD, WITH large room suitable for gentleman and wife; also nicely furnished room for two gentlemen; terms moderate.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—LARGE FURNISHed room suitable for two persons, with first-class board; also one single room.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE UNfurnished front room, up-stairs, and back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED PARlor, east front, nicely papered and painted, hot and cold water, bath, fire, and gas, with first-class board for gentleman and wife for the winter, $18; also furnished room, with closet, fire, light, and board for gentleman and wife, or two gents, $14; also large furnished room, with closet, east front, second floor, with board, $12, for two ladies, $12, and single room, $7; location unexceptionable. House clean and well warmed, quiet, very orderly, home-like place; cars pass the door; dinner at 6¼ o'clock.

North Side.

95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST., HANCOCK HOUSE—Good place to board, with pleasant rooms and very low prices.

115 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., CORNER OF OHIO—An elegantly furnished room for two gentlemen, with board.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A SUITE OF parlors, with hot and cold water, unfurnished, except carpets; also some furnished double and single rooms suitable for gentlemen or ladies, all with first-class table board; house contains bath-rooms and all modern improvements.

128 LASALLE-ST.—PARTIES WISHING BOARD in private family or boarding-house, can secure the same at once, at office Chicago Boarding-House Bureau, 128 LaSalle-st., back room.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite the Rock Island depot.—Elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2.50 per day. First-class in every particular.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADIson—Light and airy rooms, with good board, $6 per week; table board, $4.

Country.

THREE NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH closets and with board, to rent, in the country; on Chicago-av., second door north of Division-st. Address EVANSTON, P. O. Box 2094, Evanston, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY MAN AND WIFE, WITH LITTLE boy between 2 and 3 years old; if suited will be permanent all winter; terms must be reasonable. Address C 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY IN EXCHANGE for dressmaking. Call or address 569 West Washington-st.

BOARD—AND NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room for a young married couple in a private family. Address, with price, A H, care Carrier No. 6, Chicago.

BOARD—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR lady and daughter. Address, with terms W 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, A FURnished alcove room, or large and small room, with good board, vicinity of Cottage Grove. Terms must be reasonable. Address W 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR 2 LADIES, IN A FAMILY WHERE there are few or no other boarders. Must be within reasonable distance of business part of city. Address W 45, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY CARRIAGES and top and open buggies, also second-hand buggies, cheap, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. R. HILL.

FOR SALE—ONE CARRIAGE HORSE, WELL-bred, sound, 5 years old, 16 hands high, color dark brown, drives single or double, and a good saddle horse, and one T. cart, made in English style. Apply to coachman, 797 Wabash-av. Stable at the rear.

FOR SALE—A TOP CONCORD BUGGY (KIMball's make) but little used, at $175 cash; can be seen at Hanchett & Carter's Livery-Stable, on Twelfth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE BAY MARE AND IMPORTED English mail-phaeton, heavy plated harness, very stylish; must be sold, owner going east; will trade for cash goods. ROBERT AYRES & CO., 103 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEAM, WAGON, AND HARness, family carriage, and peddling-wagon, either or all, cash or time. Room 16, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, HARNESS, SOUND, for $120; trade $50 cash, rest groceries; going South. W 26, Tribune office.

HORSES WINTERED AT DOWNER'S GROVE; brought out and returned free of charge; tame hay and grain; a large run, protected by thick groves of timber; good stables nights. All horses intrusted to our care will receive the best attention. Terms, $2.25 per week. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to FRED. M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, DuPage Co., Ill. Refer to H. G. Powers, corner Madison and Market-sts.; Arthur C. Ducat, 155 LaSalle-st.; C. H. Morse, 111 and 113 Lake-st.

NOTICE—WINTER BOARD FOR HORSES, ON tame hay and grain, 1½ miles west of Graceland, at well-known I. Braunstein's 400-acre pasture-house; price, $10 per month, payable monthly. Good stable and good care. Leave orders in Hoffman's Livery-Stable, No. 12 North Clinton-st.

SIX HORSES FOR SALE—ONE FOR $150, ONE for $80, one for $50, one for $40, one for $60, to be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

AN IMPROVED HOWE FAMILY SEWING-MAchine, in perfect order, with cover; cost $70; price, $35. No. 663 Michigan-av.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CORNER OF QUINCY AND STATE-STS., Tuesday night, small diamond ring; the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Matteson House.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS ON COTTAGE GROVE-av., at city limits, owner's name, "C. A. Ransom, Memphis, Tenn.," stamped on metal tag. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving them at 84 Market-st. C. A. RANSOM.

$25 REWARD—STOLEN OR STRAYED FROM baggage-room of Pacific Hotel, a black water spaniel dog, white breast and feet, long ears. The above reward will be paid to any one bringing him to 190 Washington-st., Room 26, or Pacific Hotel.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 Clark-st., Room 16: On Washington-st., near Curtis, a marble-front house, 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; also a good barn.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—155 AND 157 WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE large elegantly furnished room, suitable for three; also one small room. Apply Room 37.

TO RENT—HAVING NEWLY FURNISHED ADDItional rooms within the past week, desirable parties can be accommodated by the day, week, or month. Appointments first-class, and charges reasonable. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bedroom and closet off, at 68 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE LARGE front room, well-furnished and heated, for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS, WITH GOOD CELLAR, ALso stalling for four horses, at 288 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, overlooking lake and Exposition, from $15 to $30 per month. Apply at Room 48, 10 and 12 Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, in new brick house, all modern improvements, West Side. Address C 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED (EXCEPT CARPETS) in a private family, to gentleman and wife, 1 back parlor, with bedroom adjoining, water, gas, furnace; also rooms on second floor. Call at 703 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, one block from Post-Office, between Wabash and Michigan-avs. 15 Congress-st. Call at Room 103.

TO RENT—ROOMS—SINGLE OR EN SUITE, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board, at 329 Wabash-av. Prices low.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT PARLORS, SECond floor; first-class building; furnished or unfurnished; no pleasanter rooms to be had; also, sleeping rooms; moderate rents. 278 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO MARRIED COUPLE WITHOUT children, furnished rooms, with privilege of kitchen and dining-room. None need apply unless willing to furnish breakfast for myself and full board for wife. 142 Twentieth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING ON West Madison-st., near Robey, newly painted and calcimined. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 534 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms. Also, a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at No. 103 Centre-av. Good neighborhood; near street cars. Call at premises.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms for housekeeping; also a room for two or four gentlemen. 169 West Madison-st., in the rear.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT 1125 Indiana-av. References required.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for housekeeping, one block from Chicago-av. cars. 83 Superior-st.

TO RENT—IS THERE ANY FIRST-CLASS GENtleman or gentleman and wife wanting furnished rooms, newly papered and grained, front or back, single or en suite? If so, come to-day and see our rooms, which will be rented at very reasonable rates. 180 West Madison-st., up two flights.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT PARLORS, ALSO, 3 single rooms, furnished, with or without board, at 134 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—1 ROOM, VERY HANDSOMELY FURnished, in a fine private house, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER PRAIRIE-AV. and Twenty-sixth-st., superior room, location choice, all modern conveniences; for gentleman and wife. Call to-day.

TO RENT—SIX NICE ROOMS, PANTRY, AND closets; water in kitchen; two doors from VanBuren-st. cars. Apply at 198 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, EN SUITE, IN A FIRST-class house on South Side. Parties wishing a comfortable home for the winter on reasonable terms may address W 27, Tribune office.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD, a large front room with alcove, and a back room; State-st., south of Chicago-av. Address W 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, 4 ROOMS (front), over store; also 2 rooms over store adjoining. CHAS. N. HALE, 145 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite. Best location in the city, first and second floors in Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Room 50.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT—2 FLOORS OF 222 WEST POLK-ST., containing 4 rooms each, water, gas, etc., in good order. Rents, $20 and $25. Also, cottage in rear, $7. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished. Apply at 263 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, BOARD ON same floor. Inquire at Room 61 Republic Life Building (via elevator), 161 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WEEKLY REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER, WITH job office, for sale, in one of the most prosperous towns in Illinois. Circulation, 1,000. The job-work is valuable. The prosperity of the county insures the success of the circulation will steadily increase. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars apply to Mechanics' Type-Foundry Company, 81 and 83 Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill.

A VERY HANDSOMELY-EQUIPPED SAMPLE-room and [illegible], in the best location, South Side, having a good trade and low rent, for sale. For terms of selling and full particulars of this rare opportunity, inquire of J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

ANY PARTY WISHING TO ENGAGE IN A GENteel and lucrative business, will find it to their interest to address A H, Tribune office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE, clearing $6,000 per year, well managed; capital required $4,000. Address C 53, Tribune office, for one week.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND GOOD PAYING business for sale. For particulars address BUSINESS, Tribune office.

A GROCERY FOR SALE CHEAP, THIS WEEK. Fixtures nearly new. Stock small. Owner wants to leave town. Address W 35, Tribune office.

A GOOD GROCERY FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD cash business; will sell 25 per cent below cost; call and you will get it at your price. Call at 966 West Lake-st.

A LARGE NEW HOUSE (WITH A LONG LEASE) and stock of flour and feed for sale at $500 under cost, if sold soon; the owner must go South on important business. Call at 1070 State-st.

BARBER-SHOP FOR SALE, CHEAP; 3 CHAIRS; doing good business. Apply at 368 West Madison-st.

CIGAR STAND FOR SALE—NEAR TREMONT House; cash required, $400. Address CASH, Tribune office.

CITY AND COUNTRY REAL ESTATE AND BUSIness places bought, sold, and exchanged. Loans negotiated. F. SABADY, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

FOR A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY, REquiring almost no capital, call from 9 to 5 on M. A. CURRIER & CO., 84 Market-st. Carpenters should notice.

I OFFER A LEGITIMATE OFFICE BUSINESS, paying $16,000 per annum; $1,500 required; no humbugs (without money) wanted. Address W 82, Tribune office.

LIVERY STOCK, WITH LEASE OF STABLE, IN A good location, for sale. Address U 10, Tribune office.

OTHER BUSINESS REQUIRING MY ATTENTION, I will sell half interest in a safe, profitable merchandise business for $350. Address W 39, Tribune office.

MEAT-MARKET FOR SALE—ELEGANT LOCAtion; splendid fixtures and trade. Apply to J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

RARE CHANCE FOR A HOTEL MAN WHO wishes to purchase a long lease and furniture of a hotel in Chicago, now doing a good business; for information please address A. WISNER, Box 33, Chicago Post-Office.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, or rent. Apply at 70 Sherman-st., or 120 Fourteenth-st.

TO BREWERS—A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED to a party having a small capital to purchase the whole or a half interest in a small brewery, doing a good business, in a thriving country town in Central Illinois. For particulars call on GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

THE LEASE OF THE BARBER SHOP IN THE new St. James Hotel for sale, corner of State and Washington-sts., with 3 bath-rooms and steam, all furnished; rent $100 per month. Apply to EDEN, at Matteson House.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A CIGAR STORE WORTH $1,500; boots and shoes, worth $500. Will take some real estate on cigar store. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$100 WILL BUY THE FIXTURES AND STOCK of a good paying perfumery business worth $500. Address W 38, Tribune office.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 28.

$176,000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE BEST coal properties in the State, near Wilmington; railroad building across it; will make favorable terms, or ⅓ or ½, with good parties. A. N. LANCASTER, 25 Washington-st., owner.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of secured notes having short time to run. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CLAIMS AGAINST HOME, KNICKERBOCKER, Germania, and other bankrupt Insurance Companies cashed by J. R. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room [illegible]

FOR SALE—TRUST NOTES FOR $700, $2,700, AND $4,000; amply secured, 6 to 9 months to run, at 1½ per cent a month. Address W 36, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 128 South Clark-st., Room 2, near Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

WANTED—$8,000, FOR 2 TO 3 YEARS, AS FIRST lien on improved city property of four times the value. Liberal interest allowed. Address B. M. J., Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD REAL ESTATE NOTES FOR $4,000 worth of lots in C. H. Harrison's Addition, on Flournoy. B. F. HEAD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON FIRST-CLASS property worth $18,000; and $5,000 and $6,000 for 5 years on inside improved property, worth three times the amount. A. McDONALD & CO., Room 12, McCormick Block.

WANTED—GOOD PURCHASE MONEY NOTES. Address P. O. Box 262, naming parties, security, and interest allowed.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME IN SUMS of $500 to $3,000, on good real estate security. S. W. KROFF, Room 14 Major Block.

$15,000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR, AT 12 per cent, real estate security $50,000; or will take a partner. Address W 41, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, to one or two families; gas and water. Apply at 283 North Franklin or 63 South Market-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 157 Loomis-st., 11 rooms. Apply at 151 Loomis-st. C. W. STEVENS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—TWO-STORY and basement, No. 148 Thirty-first-st., with all modern improvements, south front, between Prairie and Calumet-avs.; a very desirable location, convenient to Indiana and Cottage Grove-av. cars. Will be rented to May 1 next, or longer to suit tenant. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN JOHNSTON, Room 4, 83 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble front house No. 56 Union Park-place, with all modern improvements, including two-story brick barn; furnace and gas fixtures in house. Apply at 463 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE HOUSE and barn, 100 feet of ground, near corner Thirty-ninth-st.; all modern improvements. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house, 13 rooms, all the modern improvements, situated on Wabash-av., between Peck and Eldridge courts; would like to sell some furniture; rent reasonable, $125 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE, COMpletely furnished, 13 rooms, all the modern improvements, situated on Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house on West Washington-st., between Ann and May-sts., 13 rooms, all in perfect order. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NO. 857 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY AND basement brick house, with modern improvements, all in good order. For particulars call on JOSEPH GOODMAN, 28 Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st., or MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE CONTAINING 10 rooms, with modern improvements, on Cass-st., near Indiana.—No. 42 Cass-st. Price, $70 per month. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—146 FOURTH-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement house, newly fitted up, hot and cold water; all modern improvements. 487 Burnside-st., one block from State-st., new 2-story and basement house; hot and cold water; all modern improvements. Apply to H. C. ROBINSON, 28 State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NEW MARBLE FRONT, 469 West Monroe-st. Inquire of the owner, next door.

TO RENT—AT GREAT REDUCTION—ONE FIVE room cottage, 70 Fourth-st., central and convenient; 1 two-story and basement house No. 14 Irving-place; nice neighborhood; and a boarding hotel having 16 rooms and store; very central. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND BARN; LOW RENT; grained and newly painted. Call and see us. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, first-class for boarders, and applicants every day; some new carpets and furniture may be purchased, low, if desired; rent $1,250. Apply at 24 Bishop-court.

TO RENT—A NO. 1 TENEMENT, JUST FINISHED, 280 North Franklin-st., corner Whiting, containing 4 rooms, bath-room, pantry, closets, and gas; cheap to responsible party. Apply at THEO. MARTINS, 48 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 487 HUBBARD-ST., WITH large grass lot, near Union Park. W. WALLER, Room 2, 28 State-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, South Side, near city limits. Rent can be paid by boarding small family, if desired. STEDMAN, POPE & CO., 76 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE ON Fourth-av., near Harrison-st. Apply at 171 East Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, COMPLETE, 10 rooms, large closets, bath-room, barn. Apply on premises, this week, from 9 until 4, or BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 4, Otis Block.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A GOOD house, 10 rooms. Will rent the same partly furnished, or will reserve two rooms and board with parties, if agreeable to both parties. Call at 421 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 10 rooms, bath, &c., fine neighborhood; $45; 180 Leavitt-st. Apply 2 doors south.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, 11 rooms, furnace, bath, hot and cold water; good barn. Also, frame, 8 rooms, bath; near Lincoln Park and cars. W. J. DAVIS, 142 Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house at Hyde Park; 11 rooms; large barn with 2 cows. Horse and buggy for its keep until spring. Rent, $83.33 per month; near depot. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—GRAND CROSSING (CORNELL)—A number of new and convenient cottages to rent low, or for sale on easy monthly payments; trains convenient for mechanics. Apply to THOMAS G. HALL or WILLIAM M. ASHWIN, Grand Crossing.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house at Hyde Park, 11 rooms, good cellar, large yard of 4 acres, good barn; all in perfect order; will leave three cows and horse and carriage. Rent only $83.33 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—AT A BARGAIN—FINE STORE IN block on Van Buren-st.; near Sherman. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF BRICK STORE ON State-st., near Thirty-seventh, at $35 per month. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING (3-STORY building) on Blue Island-av.; excellent location. Is also for sale. Inquire of M. SONNENSCHEIN, Room 3, Tontonia Building, southeast corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK store, 87 West Washington-st., cheap to a good party. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—229 WALNUT-ST.—SHOE-SHOP AND dwelling; trade good; rent, $25 to a good tenant; one block from Lake-st. and two from Hayes School.

TO RENT—STORE—AT 50 EAST HARRISON-ST., near the Post-Office.

TO RENT—PORK-PACKERS ATTENTION—I CAN rent you a store in good locality for retailing cheap meats. GEO. H. HESS, 149 Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE GROUNDS FORMERLY OCCUpied by McCormick's Reaper-Works, North Water-st., east of Rush-st. bridge. These lie in the heart of the city, [illegible] river-frontage, and railroad communication, are very suitable for transportation or manufacturing purposes or for coal, wood, or stone-yards. To rent in whole or part, with engine, shafting, and temporary buildings. Apply by letter or otherwise to W. J. HANNA, at Reaper-Works, corner Blue Island-av. and Western-av.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK AND STONE BUILDing, recently occupied by Field, Leiter & Co., corner Twentieth and State-sts.; would make a good packing-house; can be had at once. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STEAM POWER, AND LARGE MANUfacturing room in brick building, formerly occupied by the Chicago Steel Works, located on River, near Twenty-second; has 200 feet dock-front, and railroad connection with every road in the city. Apply to ALBERT E. NEELY & CO., 18 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM OR PART OF office. State location and price. Address C 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wish two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, between Twelfth and Twenty-sixth-sts.; rent to be partly paid by music, French or English lessons. Lady an experienced teacher piano. References exchanged. Address Q 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE, OR 3 or 4 rooms on first or second floor, by responsible tenant. Address W 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 or 10 rooms; must have gas and water; will pay $80 to $100 per month; reference unexceptionable. Address W 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF 6 or 7 rooms, on West Side, between Paulina and Robey, Fulton and Adams-sts., for a family of three; first-class references. Address COTTAGE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR FLOOR of 5 or 6 rooms in pleasant locality, North or West Side, 20 minutes' ride from Madison and Clark-sts. Address F. Anderson's Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN, COMPARATIVELY A STRANger in the country, thinks he would like to go into stock-raising in the State of Illinois. Should this meet the eye of any one in the business, or well informed upon the subject, any information conveyed would be deemed a great favor. Please address C 88, Tribune office.

AS I AM PAYING ALL OF THE INDEBTEDNESS of the late firm of Bradley & Wills, I hereby caution all persons from paying any bill or account of said firm to any other party but me. M. C. BRADLEY.

A STOCK COMPANY OF $300,000 CAPITAL WISHes to locate a factory. What suburban town will give them the land? Address T 50, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 524 State-st.

CAUTION—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing a note for $400 drawn by G. Shepard in favor of Virginia R. Brady, as the same will be contested.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 29. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 68 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4251, New York.

WANTED—10 MORE FAMILIES OF YOUNG MEN and women to start on Saturday, with a little company that will start that day for our colony in Colorado. Remember with us you can get good homes and plenty of work. We will be in our office, 154 West Monroe-st., this afternoon. GREEN BROS.

WANTED—BUTCHERS TO BRING IN THEIR sausage meat to the Exposition Building, to be cut free on the Power X. L. C. R. Meat-Clipper, in the north wing.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND COOK STOVE AND ice box for restaurant. Address EBERLE, 293 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—100 SECOND-HAND CANE-SEAT chairs for Sunday-school room; will pay cash. Address No. 16 South Jefferson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—LUMBERMEN AND SAW-MILL OWNers to send address for descriptive circular of Rowe's saw-dresser; indorsed by the highest authority; saves time, saves money, saves saws, dispenses with files. Good, practical men in all parts of the United States wanted as salesmen. Address E. SPRAGUE & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, Columbus, O.

WANTED—A GOOD BAR COUNTER, 8 OR 10 feet long, in good order and on easy terms. Address W 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WISHING SOMETHING TO make money on to call and see our goods. Also local agents. 33 North Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, THE FIXTURES OF a medium-sized grocery store; were new one year ago; one-third the cost will take them. JAMES AHERN, 349 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LESS THAN HALF PRICE—3 shelves, 30 feet each; 3 counters, 12 feet each; 1 black walnut table, 8 feet; 1 desk; 2 desk chairs; 8 feet railing. For sale cheap, single or together. 38 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR A SMALL saloon; can be had at a reasonable price if sold soon. Apply to L. E. GEGNER, 116 North Union-st., corner Kinzie.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF EMPTY SUGAR BARRELS; cheap. Inquire at GUNTHER'S, McVicker's Theatre.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AT 282 FOURTH-AV., A YOUNG MAN as clerk in grocery; one capable of driving horse and wagon preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN AT A good salary, who can loan his employer $5,000 on good collaterals. Rare opportunity for the right man, who can give good references, and willing to travel in the country to the grocery trade. Address A B C, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WHO can give the best of references, to travel in the country to the grocery trade; none but those with references accompanying and stating salary need answer. Address MERCHANT, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART BUSINESS MAN ACquainted with canvassing, to whom a fair salary will be paid. Work in the city. Address W P D, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN TO MAKE fine boots, do repairing, and take charge of store; permanent employment to the right party. Apply or address W. S. ROBINSON, Englewood, Ill.

WANTED—TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT MAKERS; good pay and steady work; must have long experience. Address D. D. MAGE & CO., 119 North Third-st., St. Louis.

WANTED—A TINNER, AT NO. 200 DIVISION-ST.

WANTED—4 GOOD TINNERS. APPLY TO A. DRUMMOND, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—CARPENTERS THAT UNDERSTAND windows and store fronts generally. D. GORA, northwest corner Twenty-second and State-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRESS BOY; steady work. E. M. TURNER, 701 Lake-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN TO RUN A moulding-machine on picture frame mouldings. Address, giving references, W 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TINNER AT 210 WEST TAYLOR-ST.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS WORKED AT TINning, at 286 East Madison-st., Room 63.

WANTED—A DYER FOREMAN AT 16 SOUTH Desplaines-st.

WANTED—PLASTERERS—TWO GOOD CORNICE hands, at the corner of Thirty-seventh-st. and Prairie-av. Come to-morrow morning prepared for work.

WANTED—FIVE CARPENTERS TO WORK AT outside work, and five steady men for all work. Apply at 410 Twenty-second-st., at 6 o'clock this morning. SWETT & CROUGH.

WANTED—A TAILOR, FOR THE COUNTRY. Must be a good cutter and workman. Inquire at 134 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS, $1.25 PER CORD; 50 miners, $1.10 per ton; 5 farm-hands, $20 per month. Call on C. V. SNELL & CO., 202 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN and Indiana; 25 coal miners. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment by applying at KELLY & ROWISON'S, 266 South Clark-st. References required.

WANTED—SALESMEN TRAVELING TO SELL teas, tobaccos, and fine whisky; good commissions, and no interruption to their business. Address, in confidence, N 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS OF first-class ability, for Appleton's American Cyclopedia (revised) and Picturesque America. MOSES WARREN, southeast corner State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State to sell articles absolutely wanted in every family. If you want to make money don't fail to call at 39 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—SMART BOY TO DO GENERAL WORK in a grocery store. Apply at once. 375 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS OUT OF EMPLOYment, with a small capital, to sell goods, articles that pay large profits. 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT, at $4 to $5 per day, to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal.

WANTED—THOROUGH CANVASSERS TO WORK in the city; good pay and steady employment. No. 127 Clark-st., Room 52.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN, WOMEN AND BOYS to sell small useful articles needed in city and country; $3 to $10 guaranteed to be made daily. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, to do general work in restaurant and wait on table at noon; one who lives with his parents or has room preferred; wages, $4 a week and board; no Sunday work. Call in the morning at WERNER'S DINING-ROOM, 51 State-st.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN AND TWO TRAVELing agents. Apply 168 East Randolph-st., basement.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD AGENTS. APPLY AT 183 South Clark-st., Room 14.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must have good recommendations; none others need apply. No. 180 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WILLING GIRL FOR GENeral housework; German or Swede preferred. Call early at 246 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; two in family, at 260 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer in private family. References required. 230 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT COOK, IN A small private family. Apply at 1236 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-eighth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to take care of a baby and do light housework; none but a competent person need apply. 366 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, must understand her business thoroughly; wages good. Z 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL OF 14 OR THEREabouts, to take care of children. Apply at 87 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply immediately at 60 Park-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK, WHO UNDERstands cooking oysters and meats. Call at 36 West Madison-st. (basement) between 12 and 2 o'clock this day.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a private family. Apply at 44 South May-st., between Washington and Madison.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Must bring references. 390 Ashland-av.

WANTED—GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, 634 WEST Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT WORK IN A restaurant; good wages. Apply 21 West Lake-st., basement.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MACHINE HANDS TO do sewing at their homes; good pay and cash every night. Call at once, with sample of stitching and references, at GERTRUDE HEINEMANN'S, corner Fortieth-st. and Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG AND WILLING GIRL TO assist in kitchen work, at 255 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A WET NURSE, confined within three months. Apply at 421 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 464 WABASH-AV. Protestant preferred. References required.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS FOR PRIVATE boarding-house, at 548 Wabash-av. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY-GIRL. IRVING HOUSE, 148 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls, for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY CANVASSERS will find it to their advantage to call at BELL'S Western Agency, 146 East Madison-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A LADY IN A PHOTOGRAPH GALlery that understands printing and toning; none need apply unless first-class. Address in own handwriting E 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES TO SELL RUBBER goods for ladies, in city and country. $4 to $7 a day can be made. A lady made $8.50 on Monday. MRS. PALMER, Room 28, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER TO GO into the country. Apply before 12 o'clock to-day, at D. B. FISK & CO.'S, corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN OSTRICH feathers, 182 State-st., Room 13.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A NEARLY NEW WALNUT AND STRIPED reps parlor set of seven pieces; price, $50. A walnut and marble-top dressing-bureau; price $18. Also, several fine oil paintings at a bargain. No. 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—7 MARBLE TOP TABLES, IRON frames; 7 casters; 1 gas stove and broiler; knives and forks, restaurant dishes, &c., at a bargain, in basement 102 East Madison-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &C., &C., at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale during the week. 195 and 197 Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE, EITHER NEW OR second-hand, or any kind of merchandise to dispose of, call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE, OR HAVING household goods to dispose of, will find a cash buyer by addressing L. LIND, care of Willis, Long & Co., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

MUSICAL.

AN ELEGANT SQUARE GRAND PIANOFORTE, full 7 octaves, overstrung bass, handsome rosewood case, four round corners, made by A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston; in fine condition; original cost, $650; price, $250. No. 642 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO on installments, or very cheap for cash. Purchaser please call and see, at 53 South Clark-st.

I AM SELLING A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, IN EVERY respect, with carved legs, in rosewood case, for $275. It will pay you to call and examine them. Also, several good second-hand pianos, from $125 to $175. J. H. WOLCOTT, 283 Park-av.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; THE BEST in the market; repairing and tuning, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 249 East Randolph-st., near the bridge, by J. PRESTON.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; THE BEST in the market; repairing and tuning, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 249 East Randolph-st., near the bridge, by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-class organ in the market. Price, $90 and upward. Manufactory and salesroom, 62 East Indiana-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MATTHEW DORAN. When last heard from was in Chicago, in 1870. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, living or dead, will be liberally rewarded by addressing M. W. FITZSIMMONS, Architect, No. 42 Tremont-place, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 22, in a wholesale cigar or liquor store, where he can work himself up. Has had 3 years' experience. Address W 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (German), as bookkeeper or entry-clerk, having 4 years' experience. Best of references given. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH some capital and knowledge, in some good business, either as clerk or partner, where, if required, could advance $400 to $600; grocery business preferred. Address L 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman; speaks French, German, and English, and can come well recommended. Address A. ROLOFF, Wheeling House, 82 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG man, German, who writes a very good hand, and is acquainted with bookkeeping and all other office work, in some good business house. No salary expected the first month. Please address W 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, WELL-educated man; is willing to work in an attorney's or abstract office for small wages during the winter. S 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN as clerk, salesman, etc.; comes well recommended. Address L 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, where strict integrity and a general knowledge of business are required. Address C 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN DRUG-store; country preferred. Best of city references. Address X Y Z, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCH-jobber is open for an engagement; best of references given. Address W 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GROCERS—IN THE above business; could take the entire charge of a branch; best of city references; country not objected to. Address, for five days, C 90, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A YOUNG man who has lately landed wishes to get into a printing office; has some experience in the business. Address W 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JOB IN THE COUNTRY or city by a first-class tinner; wages no object; only steady work. Address P. H. PENDERGAST, 261 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer; can take care of any kind of machinery; best of references. Address ENGINEER, 229 Desplaines-st., Room 15.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PHOTOgrapher of 12 years' experience. Address L 86, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; THOROughly understands the business; a careful driver; willing to be useful, with good references. Address W 85, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAW-student. Address L 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, American, is a good worker, and quick to learn; will work at anything. Have good city recommendation. Give security, if necessary. Address W 13, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls as chambermaids in a hotel, or in dining-room and kitchen. Please call 490 South State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS good cook; North Side preferred. Call at 222 North Market-st. Mrs. GRANT.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO assist in light housework. Call or address K S, 345 West Tyler-st. Wages no object.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, to do housework in a small family; would like to stay during the winter. Call on or address NICKERSON, basement 107 Coolidge-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO the work of a small family or second work in a large family. Can be seen at No. 21 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small family. Two doors from Thirtieth-st., on Sumner-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second-work in a nice family. Two doors from Thirtieth-st., on Sumner-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, or to do general housework in a small family. Best of references given. Call at 162 John-st., near Canalport-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl, as first-class cook. Call at 222 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do second work or light housework in a small family. Apply at 169 Liberty-st., between Jefferson and Union.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl, to do housework. Apply at 29 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A private family, or nurse girl in a hotel, wages from $2.50 to $4 a week; reference given. Call or address 1026 Prairie-av., for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a Swedish girl, to do general housework. Call at 151 East Chicago-av., in H. Anderson's jewelry store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a private family. Call at 102 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, educated girl, as nurse of a grown child; also chamber-work and sewing by hand or machine. Call or address 649 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL as cook, washer, and ironer, in a first-class private family on the South Side. Best of reference. Please call at 900 Michigan-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, as first and second girl. Apply at 19 North Hein-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK in private family. First-class reference. W 25, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A PLACE FOR TWO girls as cook, washer and ironer, and up-stairs girl, in private family. Good references. Call at 275 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL who can cook, wash, and iron. Apply at No. 44 State-st., near Fifteenth.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid. Please call at 117 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN A private family; no objections to washing. Call at 438 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A private family to do general housework; best of city reference. Inquire at 234 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do second work in a private family, or general housework in a small family. Call or address No. 8 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN with good references, to do second work in a private family. Apply at 189 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED English person, care of an infant or young children; country no objection. Address Mrs. R., 22 West Madison-st. (private door).

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls as second work, and one as nurse girl and sew. Good reference. Call or address 704 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do light chamber work and sewing in a private family. Call for two days at 423 South Canal-st., on the third flight.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work and wait on table in a small private family. Best city reference if required. Call or address L R, 340 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR FOR GENeral housework in a private family, on the West Side. Address or apply at 140 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who is also a good laundress, in a strictly private family. Please call at 213 Twenty-third-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPerator and dressmaker, used to all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit; will take a permanent place or go by the day; moderate wages; references. Address M S, northwest corner Cottage Grove and Thirty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TAILORESS. HAS worked on coats for some years. Address MARY MYERS, Elmore Hotel, 120 Halsted-st., Room 26, or call Thursday afternoon.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS seamstress, to go out by the day or week, at reasonable terms; best of references given. Call or address 699 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY A young woman; willing to travel; good references. Apply at 1033 West Madison-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WASHING, NOT ironing. Will do family washing at her own house for 40 cents per dozen; washing and ironing for 90 cents per dozen. Inquire at 167 Second-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, as housekeeper in a respectable family. Apply at southeast corner State and Division-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, a widow, as housekeeper, seamstress, or to do the work of a small family. Address G H, 147 South Halsted-st., Room 6.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper for an aged couple, where there are no children; would leave city. Call or address, for three days, WIDOW, 189 Halsted-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS PRIvate families, for good Swedish and English second girls, Scotch nurses or seamstresses, good cooks, etc., Miss BARTON'S office, 368 State-st., entrance on Eighteenth.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies or private boarding-houses for second work. Please call at 366 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD GERMAN, Swede, English and Irish girls in city or country. MRS. THOMPSON, 100 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SOME OF THE very best girls in the city, now in waiting, at Old Star Employment Office, 125 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS BY A lady having had some experience in teaching music, French, and drawing, and all the English branches, and would give good references. Address W 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY EMployed during part of the day, would like to get copying or other employment for unemployed time. Address F 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY DESIROUS of a home, to care children, assist in housework, sew, or any position of trust; that of a responsible widower's preferable. Best city references. No objection to the country. Address W 35, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and Medical Mediums. 38 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS SATISFIES ALL WHO TEST her wonderful clairvoyance, business, and medical appliances. 89 West Madison-st.

PESTILENCE.

Fresh Outbreak of the Disease at Memphis.

Another Call for Help by the Howard Association.

Thirty Deaths Yesterday in That City.

Fearful Ravages of the Fever at Columbus, Miss.

The Citizens Fleeing in Terror.

Gloomy Reports from Various Points in Texas.

Particulars of the Death of Miss Stephenson, the Illinois Heroine.

IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 22.—Esquire R. L. Richards, City Registrar, one of the oldest citizens, died this forenoon of yellow fever, aged 76. Dr. R. J. Freeman, Secretary of the Board of Health, died also of yellow fever to-day. Dr. J. J. Williams is reported very low.

The sale of the charity bale of cotton at St. Louis for $90 is reported by private telegram.

A steady rain since 2 o'clock.

MEMPHIS HAS CEASED TO HOPE

for the early abatement of the disease. Sudden changes of temperature and warm rain work more fatal cases than continuous warm weather. One day's report of a few new cases leads to hopes, to be crushed by a succeeding day's development of sudden change in the weather and increased number of victims. There is no safety here yet.

MORTUARY.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 22.—Deaths—Yellow fever, 27; other causes, 3. Total, 30.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 22.—The following circular, which explains itself, appears in to-morrow morning's papers:

OFFICE OF HOWARD ASSOCIATION, MEMPHIS, Oct. 22.

To all sympathizing with suffering humanity everywhere:

The yellow fever is not abating. God only knows when it will. Scores of new cases appear daily. Over 1,000 are now sick. Our funds will not pay expenses six days. From the sick and dying a cry of distress and suffering comes, great and loud. For their sake send money and relief to procure nurses, stimulants, and nourishments. We require more than ever. Send donations to A. D. Langstaff, President of the Howard Association.

By order of A. D. Langstaff, President.
(Signed) A. R. Frankland, J. G. Lonsdale, J. J. Murphy, J. H. Edmundson, W. J. Smith, Special Committee.

THE DISEASE AT OTHER POINTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—The *Picayune* special says: Galveston is full of refugees from Bryan, Calvert, and Columbus. More are coming by each train.

TELEGRAMS FROM COLUMBUS

report the fever increasing fast, and of a very fatal type. Four deaths in twelve hours. The Hon. George W. Smith and J. W. Harcourt are among the victims. The place is almost depopulated. A special relief train was forwarded to-day with physicians.

FROM GALVESTON AND CALVERT.

Telegrams report nine deaths in twenty-four hours. The disease continues very violent at Bryan, two deaths and seven new cases the past twenty-four hours. Business is almost entirely suspended.

IN MARSHALL, TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from A. E. Clemens, President of the Howard Association, of Marshall, Tex., to a gentleman of this city, says the yellow fever is epidemic there, and asks assistance in money and supplies. The matter will be considered and acted upon by the Memphis Relief Committee to-morrow.

IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 22.—One yellow fever death to-day.

CASE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Patrick Heney, laborer, of 73 Washington street, was found this morning, suffering from the yellow fever. He was removed to Blackwell's Island, and the disinfecting corps were set at work on the premises. His case is supposed to be a bad one.

LATER—Patrick Heney, reported sick with yellow fever at 73 Washington street, is in a dying condition. He had been in the house since Monday. He came from Memphis, and last night three other men lodged in the same room with him. The doctors are anxiously searching for these men, as they are afraid that they may carry the seeds of the disease about with them. Dr. Janes and Dr. Harris, of the Health Department, visited the house to-day and pronounced the disease yellow fever.

THE RELIEF MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Walter G. Watson, Treasurer of the Commercial Exchange Association, called a special meeting of the Exchange this morning, at which $1,200 were promptly subscribed for and dispatched to Memphis.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Rev. Morgan Dix reports the receipts of additional contributions for Memphis amounting to $685. Wells, Fargo & Co. have forwarded by the Adams Express another $1,000 collected on the Pacific coast. St. Michael's Association have sent $500 to the Dominican Sisters, and will soon forward more. Collections are made daily for the relief of Memphis and promptly forwarded.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 22.—At the morning session of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio, a resolution was adopted appropriating $500 for the benefit of the Masons of Memphis. If more money is needed, the call will be answered by every lodge in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 22.—An immense audience turned out to-night to attend the dramatic performance of several amateur societies, at Pike's Opera-House, for the benefit of Memphis. The Chamber of Commerce contributions to date have been $46,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22.—Eight hundred dollars additional has been forwarded from this city to Memphis, and $600 to Shreveport. Contributions are still being received.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—Subscriptions for yellow fever sufferers are coming in quite freely here, and they include $1,600 of money which was left in the hands of the Chicago Relief Committee in 1871.

A NOBLE SACRIFICE—DEATH AND BURIAL OF MISS MATTIE STEPHENSON, THE ILLINOIS HEROINE.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Oct. 19.

One of the most touching of a thousand incidents which have stirred the hearts of men since the prevailing pestilence began its reign, is that of the death of the brave and noble Mattie Stephenson, whose gentle spirit winged its way heavenward at yester's break of dawn. It was only on the previous day that the story was told in the columns of this journal of the way this impulsive girl came here alone two weeks ago, from Towanda, Illinois, unbeknown to her relatives or friends, to serve the sick and suffering of our sorely stricken city, paying her own passage by rail. Within two hours after her arrival, in response to the request of Dr. Blackburn, she was at the bedside of Mrs. Adair, on Commerce street, a peculiarly trying case for one so young, watching with a woman's unflinching devotion till the fearful struggle with the monster was over. Then she went to nurse a family named Sullivan, on Concord street, where she did patient and faithful service to several sick persons, even assisting in all sorts of drudgery.

Last Monday she was stricken with the treacherous malady, whose deadly breath she had inhaled, and was soon after taken to the Infirmary, where she was cared for, nursed, and watched by Drs. Luke P. Blackburn, W. E. Rogers, Barnett, of Vicksburg, J. B. Barbot, of New Orleans, and two kind and faithful nurses. In spite of the skill and care of all of the above, the fever proved too much for her frail, unacclimated form, and she sank to rest, a martyr to humanity's cause, while her pure spirit passed upward to the regions of eternal glory.

When it was announced at the Howard Association rooms on Madison street that the little girl was dead, a pang of sorrow pervaded every heart, and preparations were at once made to follow her remains to the crowded city of the dead.

The heroine had arrived here without a change of garments, and her entire wardrobe was on her person, or in a little satchel she brought. She declined any pay for her duty, and refused to accept articles offered in the way of clothing. So, writing back home for a few needed articles, a box was sent by express in return, which only came here day before yesterday, when she was too low to know anything of it. Yesterday, in presence of one or two persons, Mr. Langstaff opened the package to find, if possible, some trace of the girl's history. A couple of clean, plain calico dresses, some cuffs, a few garments of underwear, several packages of nick-knacks, evidently put up by tiny hands of loved kindred for their angel of mercy, to distribute among the sick, these were all the box contained, and they were all carefully repacked and laid aside, while the bystanders shed tears, and turned away in silence.

A meeting of the Howards convened to arrange preliminaries, and at 2 o'clock they were again gathered in front of the Infirmary on Promenade street. The mortal remains of the poor girl had been laid out in pure white garments and placed in a handsome metallic casket, mounted by a silver plate, inscribed with her age and the name.

"MATTIE STEPHENSON,
"Died Oct. 17, 1873."

The casket of the deceased was decorated tastefully with wreaths of flowers, and when the persons present had taken a last look at the placid features of the departed, eight pall-bearers, with white and black crape on their left arms, took charge of and placed the casket in the hearse. The procession moved down Main street, and out to Elmwood in the following order:

Two carriages with pall-bearers.
Hearse with remains.
Pall-bearers: G. W. Gordon, A. D. Langstaff, J. P. Robertson, J. J. Murphy, Butler Anderson, W. J. Smith, W. J. B. Lonsdale, E. J. Mansford.
Carriages with the Revs. W. E. Boggs and Dr. Luke Blackburn.
Members of the Howard Association on foot.
Acting Mayor Cicalla, followed by carriages containing several members of the press and others.

As the solemn procession moved down Main street, an intuitive knowledge seemingly pervaded the minds of persons along that highway that an angel spirit had left its mortal tenement for happier realms, and they looked in silence at the cavalcade as it passed to escort the earthly remains to the grave.

At the cemetery, in a conspicuous spot, not far from the entrance-gate, a grave had been dug, and here the procession halted, and placed the casket within it.

The Rev. Mr. Boggs, of the Second Presbyterian Church, then read from the 10th chapter of Luke's Gospel the parable of the Good Samaritan, remarking, in substance, at the close: "This is the time for action rather than for words. I must not trespass upon the precious time consecrated to the humane task of caring for the living. You of the Howard Association may not linger even by a spot so hallowed as the grave of this brave and tender woman. I saw her but once, and under the most trying circumstances in which a modest girl could be placed. It was in the chamber of a victim of this fearful scourge, who had been hurried by it into the pangs of motherhood. Terror had broken the tenderest ties of life. Men had nerved themselves to face the danger by strong drink; women, otherwise so ready with their sympathy and aid in that hour of agony, whose bitterness only a woman can know, stood aloof with pale faces and parted lips. A slender, shy girl hovered over that panting young mother, whose pangs were not repaid by hearing the welcome cries of a living child. She knelt with me in prayer to the great Father to heal the exhausted body, or if such was His higher will to receive her departing soul to Himself. There was nothing of the self-conscious heroine about the shy and gentle creature—no traces of the Jean d'Arc or Charlotte Corday, as we see them portrayed by the painter's brush; and, rude man that I was, I had well nigh forgotten the circumstance until recalled by the statement of her noble-hearted physician (Dr. Blackburn), who wept for her as for a beloved daughter. The two women now sleep not very far from each other in the quiet shades of our beautiful Elmwood—the one from Illinois, the other from the more distant hills of Bonnie Scotland. Lips like mine cannot fittingly speak the praises of such a life—such a glorious death. May Divine Power use this example of unselfish philanthropy to engrave upon our hearts the sublime moral which the blessed Son of God draws from his own wondrous parable of the 'Good Samaritan'—'Go, thou, and do likewise.' And hereafter, when our duties to the living sufferers shall allow of it, let her simple story be told to our boys and girls when we shall be cold, and it may be forgotten, beneath the green sod. Let the breathing marble and the sculptor's art do some justice, not to her merit, which man can never reward, but to ourselves and the gratitude of our city."

A prayer of thanksgiving was then offered to God for the holy teachings of the Inspired Book, and for the examples which, in some degree, embody them, by imperfect, but yet lovely imitations of that one great example of a few who "went about doing good" to suffering men. And the mourners were dismissed with the Apostolic benediction to their urgent duties in behalf of the living.

Among others noticed at the funeral of this heroine who has fallen a victim to the scourge were Maj. Walthall, of Mobile; W. W. Cooper, of New Orleans; Acting-Mayor Cicalla, and Messrs. James G. Simpson, A. J. Kellar, C. A. Leffingwell, Holt, Porter, Waring, Halstead, and Foster, of the Howard Association; also Mrs. Jennie Canneer, Mrs. Fisher and Eliza Fay, from Mobile, and Mrs. Bernard and Mrs. James, of New Orleans, all connected with the Walthall Infirmary, where Miss Stephenson died. Every one of the persons named, and indeed all present, were visibly affected to sadness during the ceremonies, and many strong hearts shed genuine tears of sorrow for the pure-hearted victim, who nobly sacrificed herself in a cause which will win her a crown among the angels.

MIDDLE PARK.

A Trip to the Hot Sulphur Springs.

Experiences of a Rain-Storm—Trout Fishing and Grasshopper-Catching.

A Ute Fraud—Bathing at the Springs—Grand Lake.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BLACK HAWK, Col., Sept. 30, 1873.

My last letter to THE TRIBUNE left our party of mountain-tourists, bound for the Hot Sulphur Springs of Middle Park, just starting out from the spot, at the edge of timber-line on the west side of the range, where they had dined early in the afternoon of Aug. 18. Our way for a little distance was still to the westward. Two steep but short descents—the longest not much over an eighth of a mile—were made, and then the road, turning to the north, lay for the most part through a thick growth of timber, and along a little stream called

WOMAN'S CREEK,—

so named, likely enough, by some oft-jilted swain, because, in his estimation, only the windings of a woman's heart were as crooked and tortuous as its course. We crossed it, on an average, about once in every 4 rods. There was occasionally a short, steep pitch, but otherwise the road was seemingly level,—only the rapid current of the stream indicating how great really was the constant and regular descent,—and not at all dangerous. But to say that it was rough and stony would convey only the faintest idea of its real condition. Nature confounds and puts to shame poor humanity, not only by the beauty, the grandeur, and majesty, of her works, but sometimes also by the subtle skill displayed therein. No human ingenuity could ever pile within the same limits so many and so huge boulders as Dame Nature has deposited between the two sides of this road. It is reputed one of the

GRANDEST RECORDED TRIUMPHS OF SKILL

in the jehu tribe to drive a team of horses unused to this road over it for the first time, without breakage to the limbs or serious damage to some other part of the equine frame. Our mules were used to the road, and picked their way over it easily and safely—to themselves; but no mule-sagacity could prevent the wagons jolting. Those who have been in a railway-coach when the notion took it to run for a while over the ties instead of along the track, can have, perhaps, some faint conceptions of the discomfort of riding over this road. Only those so unfortunate as not to have saddle-horses, and too weak or too tired to walk, remained in the wagon; and they were alternately pitching head-foremost against the driver and clinging frantically to the seats to save themselves from being dumped out behind or being spilled over the wagon-sides. Occasionally the road would leave the stream, and pass for a half or quarter of a mile over dry uplands, and through groves of straight-growing, symmetrical pines; but nowhere was there any escape from

THE HUGE, TORTURING BOULDERS.

Correspondents inspired with a lofty ambition of airing their botanical knowledge, writing of the timber in the Park, have had much to say of numerous varieties of pines, of spruces, of asps, etc. But the unbotanical eye can therein discover, in the timber-line, nothing but one sort of evergreen, commonly called, for convenience, if for no more scientific reason, pine, and occasional groves of quaking asp or cottonwood.

After about six miles, or three hours, of jolting,—the last third not quite so constant and violent,—we emerged from the timber into the green bottom-lands of a stream accurately and concisely described by its name of Crooked Creek; and our mountaineer informed us that we were

FAIRLY IN THE PARK.

These lands, smooth and level, and covered with a thick growth of grass, are a half or three-quarters of a mile wide, and extend along the creek 5 or 6 miles, to its junction with Frazier River. On the right rises the main range, spotted with white snow-banks; and on the left is a high ridge, with its rolling sides thickly-covered with evergreen vines. Thick, black clouds had been gathering all the afternoon over the mountain-peaks by which we were encircled; but the assurance of our mountaineers that "It never rained in the Park," and a distinct recollection of similar assertions by tourists who had visited the Park before us, quieted our fears, and prevented our contemplating, as we otherwise might, the pleasing prospect of passing all the hours of the night in a vast and quiet forest, or on open-bottom lands, with nothing but a thin piece of old and worn canvas to protect us from the merciless peltings of a cold mountain-storm. Soon, however, the rain began to fall,—first in scattering drops, next in a lively sprinkle, and then after

A REGULAR SYSTEMATIC FASHION,

in constantly thickening drops that seemed to threaten business. But we reassured ourselves with the consoling comment that it would be only a shower, and, as the fellow expressed it in Noah's time, "not much of a shower at that." But the shower was unduly prolonged, and, wet and cold, we soon found ourselves indulging in those cheerful contemplations so natural to persons riding through a cold rain-storm, with no vision of shelter, and light, and warmth, at their journey's end. In about an hour, we in the wagon espied those of the party who, traveling by horseback, had ridden on ahead, standing in the edge of the thick woods, innocently striving to delude themselves into the belief that the thick foliage of the pines was sheltering them from the fast-falling drops of rain. It was nearly 7 o'clock; we were not ambitious to go farther; neither did the drooping, dripping foliage of the pine-forest, or the wet grass, offer us great inducements for stopping. But, silently and sadly, we concluded to camp. We first stretched our piece of canvas upon some poles, making again a shed-like shelter, under which the women, in innocent trustfulness, gathered in a cold and shivering huddle. And then we directed our efforts to

THE BUILDING OF A FIRE.

There are, perhaps, few things that so tax human ingenuity as to build a fire in the midst of a pelting rain-storm, with no kindlings to speak of except the branches of trees, indeed long deadened, but, for the time being, most thoroughly dampened. One of our party whittled, from a dry board found in the bottom of the wagon, some shavings, which another, gathering up, sheltered from rain under his coat-tails, while the first, carefully searching out the only dry place on his pantaloons, struck a match, carefully sheltered it with his hands, while all looked on with eager interest, until it burned with a sure flame, and then applied it to the shavings, which the other, removing from their first shelter, placed on the ground, holding his hat carefully on the lee side, while the rest of us, gathering on the windward, with outstretched coat-skirts, sought to protect the feeble flame from wind and rain. The shavings caught, and a flame blazed up encouragingly through the small branches piled loosely above, when a strong stream of water flowed from some one's hat straight down into the flame, and, with a sickly flicker,

IT WENT OUT

in smoke and darkness. We then, for a moment, unanimously forgot the third commandment. With commendable perseverence we continued to repeat this operation, the obliviousness to said commandment and all, but were getting discouraged, when our driver came along and said he "could build a fire," and for once he was a success, and soon had a glorious fire burning, that glowed, and crackled, and sent up a great blaze, in the light and heat of which, as we grew warm and dry, and drank our hot coffee, we caught visions of something yet in life worth living for. And, as we sat ranged along the edge of our shelter, listening to the constant drop of the rain down upon the thin canvas, and looking across the little circle illuminated by the fire, into, or rather against, the deep darkness beyond, that seemed to rise up as a huge black wall, there was something in the very weirdness that charmed away our sense of discomfort. And the little streams of cold water, that, finding their way through the canvas frequently, trickled down an ear, or head, or neck, or shoulder, instead of dampening the spirits, rather excited

THE SENSE OF THE LUDICROUS;

and Mark Tapley himself might have envied the gloomiest one of the company.

After awhile, some of the party, searching out the spots on which there was the least leakage, spread down blankets, and lay down to such slumbers and such dreams as might be possible under the circumstances. One of the ladies, strong in the faith that a rubber-blanket spread upon the ground would protect her from all but perpendicularly-descending dampness, was soon disturbed in her quiet slumbers by a vague sense of slowly drifting away from warmth and shelter on a stream of ice-water, and gradually this vague sense ripened into the certain conviction that numerous streams, made of the cold rain-drops which had dripped down upon her blanket, were quietly meandering around and beneath her person. She did not care about sleeping any more, and, putting the rubber blanket, dry side down, about her shoulders, took a seat by the fire; as it were, she "wrapped the drapery of her couch about her and" sat down to quiet meditation—and to dry. I took a seat from the wagon, spread blankets over it, and placed the whole at my wife's disposal, and spent the time until midnight—except when I was piling fuel on the fire—in endeavoring to persuade her into the delusion that she was not being rained on at all, possessed the most comfortable and commodious couch in the world, and really had no excuse at all for not at once falling into calm and serene slumbers. But

SHE REFUSED TO SEE ALL THIS,

as pertinaciously as she ever has to perceive the attractions of the flames of my earlier years.

At midnight the rain ceased, and, spreading a blanket on the ground, I stretched myself out, feet to the fire, and went to sleep, only to be occasionally disturbed as the fire was made too hot for said organs of locomotion, whereupon a tall friend, with the wit indigenous to the Green Isle, would remark that "He must have *some* room in which to build his fire; and that, anyway, I was only getting a little foretaste of my future destiny."

In the morning the sun rose bright and clear, and we arose dull and confused in our ideas as to whether or not we were on a pleasure-trip. Before noon, however, we were again in a condition for traveling. A ride of about 5 miles along the banks of the creek, and through groves of pine, brought us to the broad, green bottom-lands of

FRAZIER RIVER.

This stream, where we forded it, is 4 or 5 rods wide and 2 or 3 feet deep; and its clear, cold waters flow swiftly over a bed of boulders and pebbles. Its sources are at the head of the Park, about 20 miles to the south. We stopped here for a day's fishing; pitching our tent under the shelter of a huge rock that rises on the south bank of the stream, from the smooth river-bottom, 50 or 60 feet high, and covers an acre or two of ground. Back of us was the main range, and in front, beyond the 2-or-3-mile-wide strip of level bottom-land, the same range, stretching around in a vast semi-circle of lofty ridges and towering peaks, seemed again to appear; and in the foreground stood out, clearly defined, a mountain whose sharp peak rose far above the great snow-banks that covered its sides, and that, "midway leaving the storm," seemed to lift its head into eternal sunshine. I was unable to learn the name of this peak. Some imagined—incorrectly, I think—it to be Gray's. I am very sure the same peak is visible from Rollinsville, over the pass by which we crossed. Just below the rock, Frazier River enters the narrow canon, through which it flows 20 miles to its junction with Grand. The members of the party, by their united efforts, managed to catch nearly trout enough for supper, and, by the way, those who have eaten of mountain-trout only as they have been purchased in the markets of civilized localities can have only a poor idea of how

DELICATE AND DELICIOUS

is their flavor when cooked immediately after being taken from the water.

Early the next day, we struck our tents for a morning's march to the springs. Our road, passing through frequent groves of pine and quaking asp, and occasionally over a small extent of smooth land, that, skirting some small stream, was covered with luxuriant grass, lay, for 10 miles or so, between two parallel rolling ridges, extending north and south; and then we came upon an extent of smooth land that stretched out in front of us 3 or 4 miles, and extended to the west 6 or 7 miles, seemingly to the foot of the range, where there rose a table-mountain, 2,000 or 3,000 feet high, with seemingly a broad flat top of many acres in extent. Far to the north and west, we could see Long's tall peak, and the high mountains that encircle the sources of Grand River. Crossing this lead-land, in the centre of which we were considerably delayed by a miry stream, in which the mules floundered, and in which the wagon stuck, and into which some of the party fell flat in a vain attempt to jump across, we again rode 5 miles between parallel ridges, and then, converging into open country, we saw before us a broad, level area, in the form of a nearly equilateral triangle. We were at one angle, from which, to form two of the sides, as many ridges extended, one to the northeast, the other to the northwest, while the third was a range of hills, or mountains, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high, extending along the north bank of Grand River. And at the northwest angle we saw the tents pitched about the hot springs. The distance from this point to the springs is 5 miles, and the descent so considerable as to be very perceptible; some put it at 1,200 feet, and it is not an extravagant estimate.

GRAND RIVER

is some 15 rods wide at this place, 4 or 5 feet deep, and flows over the stony bottom in a strong, swift current. It can be forded only in places, and then it is desirable that the driver should be skilled and cautious. We crossed it, however, with no actual or threatened mishap sufficient to excite even the faintest feminine shriek. We pitched our tents in a little grove of cottonwoods on the north bank of the stream and about half-a-mile above the springs.

The next day was spent, by some of the party, in beautifying the camp; and, by the rest, in fishing, and just trout enough were caught for supper, and breakfast the next morning.

TROUT-FISHING

is something that requires, to secure success, not only experience, but also original genius. I believe, as old Horace said of the poet, the trout-fisher is "born, not made." To stand, as I have for hours, throwing a line, and getting never a bite, while some one else near me catches a long string of fine fish, will convince any one of this. During the grasshopper season, that insect makes the best bait; hence, chasing grasshoppers is an important department of trout-fishing. And to see a middle-aged gentleman, of full habit,

CHASING GRASSHOPPERS,

of a hot summer's day, is one of the most enchanting and inspiring spectacles imaginable. He first, hat in hand, cautiously approaches to within a few feet of the grasshopper, and then makes a sudden plunge with the hat, only to see that lively insect fly away, singing, and happy; then he gets excited, and gives rapid chase, with his hat in his outstretched hand, and his bald pate shining resplendent in an August sun, until the hopper alights, when he again resorts to slow and cautious approaches and sudden dives, only to see the object of his chase again hop away, serene and musical. He will repeat this an indefinite number of times, and perhaps at last catch the grasshopper. And then, as some old fisherman comes along, and tells him that, in the morning, while the dew is on, grasshoppers can't fly, and can be just picked up, that man will sit down, wipe the perspiration from his brow, caress his burning head, and forget that he ever was a Sunday-school scholar.

The second morning at the springs, our party, by twos and threes, set out for a day's fishing; and, about noon, commenced returning, gloomy and solemn, and

WITHOUT ANY FISH.

And then, when our mountaineer told about once catching from Grand River a hundred trout in an hour, and then, when his bait was exhausted, killed a chipmunk, and, with the tail thereof as bait, caught sixty-four more,—the last time hauling out three, one caught in the usual way, and the two others hooked through the tail, the tale was too much for us, and we all forgot the vows of our Sunday-school days and the pious resolutions of maturer years. And soon after, when a member of another party came along with a long string of fine trout, if none of us made any remarks, it was because we each and all felt unable to do the subject justice. After this there were few attempts at fishing.

Sunday, the 17th, a Ute Chief, whose English name is Washington, and whose Ute appellation, as nearly as it can be expressed in the letters of a civilized alphabet, is Tinnochawah, visited our camp, and reported to Dr. Reid that his tribe was about 8 miles up the river, the braves ready and impatient for

THE GREAT HUNT.

Washington visited the city of the same name several years ago, and wears a silver medal given him by Andy Johnson. He said "Lincoln was a good man," but intimated a decidedly poor opinion of white men generally, who, he seemed to think, were getting too thick in the Park. The Doctor, accompanied by about a dozen others, who happened to be in the Park from the various cities of the Territory, soon set out with Washington. And the next night he returned gloomy and dejected, destitute of faith in the Indian nature, and mad at the whole J. Fenimore Cooper tribe. He said he found an Indian camp of about forty lodges, peopled for the time being with only women, pappooses, and old men, and he soon learned that the braves were all over in North Park hunting, that there had been no intention of having a hunt in Middle Park, where game was thought too scarce, and that Washington, disgracing that name of hatchet-and-apple-tree memory, had enticed him to the camp that the inhabitants thereof might beg of him. The Doctor remonstrated with the greatest Chief present, called Yenromenot, referring to the representations made by Washington, only to receive the sententious remark that Washington was

A BIG LIAR.

Then, dropping a silent tear of regret that he had not his pill-box with him, the Medicine-Man could but turn back and again make his way to his own camp. The number of Chiefs required for 200 Utes may surprise the reader, as it did me; but, after several attempts to master the intricacies of the Ute form of government, I was obliged to give up in despair.

THE SPRINGS THEMSELVES

we found well worth visiting. Six or seven in number, they bubble up at the base of a high hill, from a rock said to be of magnesian formation. The waters from all, or nearly all, soon unite in one stream, and flow, to form a natural shower-bath, over a perpendicular rock 8 or 10 feet high, into a circular basin partly natural and partly artificial, about 10 feet in diameter and 2 or 3 feet deep. Over this basin is built a rude bath-house; its sides are of stone, and are strong and tight; but the roof, of untanned hides, is almost too airy to insure to bathers that sense of security and privacy so requisite for the thorough enjoyment of a bath. The waters are strongly impregnated with iron, sulphur, soda, and, likely enough, several other things, and are almost scalding hot. The baths are very invigorating, and are reported to have cured many bad cases of rheumatism. There is a cold sulphur spring on the south bank of the river, just opposite the hot ones. The existence of these springs has been known since the date of the first settlement in the country. William N. Byers, proprietor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, owns them. Peat, another Ute Chief, however, still claims the Park, springs and all; and, early in the season, he made a show of resisting any adverse claims. The first visitors found

A LARGE BAND OF UTES

at the springs, who were monopolizing them for bathing purposes, paying no heed to the printed notice nailed on the bath-house door by Mr. Byers' lessee: "Single baths, 75 cents; bath-tickets, $6 per dozen." The Indians, however, graciously granted the visitors permission "to stay two sleeps at the springs, take one bath, and catch one mess of trout." But the latter were old campaigners,—some of them had smelt burnt powder before rebel battalions,—and they didn't scare, but stayed all summer. As visitors became numerous, the Utes became docile. A log hotel near the springs is partly built, and will probably be ready for the reception of guests next season. And, with its healing waters, its beautiful river, its encircling hills, and the range visible through Grand River Canon, Long's Peak in the background, this spot offers many attractions to health-and-sight-seekers. We found at the springs parties from all parts of the Territory, and from many places in the States. It was no unusual thing to find living in tents, and cooking by camp-fires, women whose manners and conversation gave sure evidence of culture, refinement, and gentle breeding.

Near our camp was a ledge of soft rocks, on which we found lumps of pure alum that had evidently oozed out from them.

GRAND LAKE,

one of the features of chief interest in the Park, is about 20 miles north of the springs. It is 3 or 4 miles long by 2½ wide, and no line has ever yet been found long enough to reach the bottom of its clear waters. And, as a strange peculiarity, it is said that it does not give up its dead. The bodies of the two or three persons drowned in it have never been recovered. It lies at an elevation of 10,000 feet, and is surrounded by mountains whose sides rise perpendicularly from its waters to the height of 1,000 to 3,000 feet. One of the streams flowing into the lake, and carrying a volume of water equal to one-fourth that of the Grand River, a few miles above its mouth makes, in one leap, a fall of 1,000 feet. That is, so say old mountaineers.

THE ELEVATION IN THE PARK,

as near as could be ascertained, are, at the springs, 8,000 feet; Grand Lake, 10,000 feet; at Frazier's River, 10,000 feet; and at our rainy night camping-place, something over 10,000 feet. During the winter the snow lies deep in many parts of it, but the southern exposures of its hills are said to be always bare, and to furnish feed to cattle, which, it is said, usually survive the winters without feeding. Our experience of the weather in the Park, after the first night, was bright, warm sunshine by day, and a comfortable coolness by night, only, as we camped on the Frazier River, one night, on our return, we found in the morning the ground white with frost, and ice formed over standing water, of the thickness of a pane of glass.

WE STARTED ON THE RETURN TRIP

on Tuesday, the 19th; camped the first night on Frazer's River, to make a last and vain effort to catch trout to carry home; and crossed the range late on Wednesday afternoon. Though we had ridden all day beneath a hot sun and an unclouded sky, as we neared the top of the range we saw clouds form beneath us and hang thick and black over the valleys below, and discharge their water on the places over which we had so recently passed beneath clear skies; and soon, too, higher, clouds were formed, and many cold rain-drops and a few flakes of snow fell upon us. And this was the last unusual or uncomfortable experience on our return to home and civilization.

W.

Kissing.

The reunions of the Society of Officers of the Army of the Tennessee have generally been seasons of relaxation of the rigid proprieties. At Toledo there seems to have been a more than usual relaxation at the "reception" of the ladies by Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Custer at the hotel. As the ladies passed in file before these Generals, to shake hands in the American style on such occasions, they began to kiss the little girls. Growing more audacious, like ravenous beasts at the taste of blood, they began to kiss the large girls, and the reporter says that very soon it spread to the kissing of every girl and woman that was good looking. The reporter for the Toledo *Commercial* says he stood in the midst of the battery of Generals and tallied the kisses, which were thus:

	Babies.	*Little girls.*	*Ladies.*
President Grant	74	113	209
Gen. Sherman	127	147	207
Gen. Sheridan	94	104	410
Gen. Custer	83	136	417

They made selections. The reporter says:

Gen. Sherman and the President joined in the fray, and at one time were considerably ahead of the younger Generals, but we are forced to say, however, that they, like the younger Generals, passed every homely lady by with a simple shake of the hand.

FOREIGN.

Great Speech by John Bright at Birmingham.

He Tells the English Some Home-Truths.

The Defense in the Tichborne Case to Rest To-Day.

The French Assembly to Meet Next Wednesday.

The Monarchical Motion to Be Made Nov. 5.

Further Testimony in the Bazaine Trial.

The Spanish Insurgent Fleet Back at Cartagena.

Severe Famine Threatened at Bengal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Right Hon. John Bright addressed an assemblage, estimated to number 16,000 persons, at Birmingham to-night. He commended the administration of Gladstone for its past legislation, with the exception of the Education act, which he said was framed in a hasty manner, and is incomplete. He advocated the repeal of Clause 25 of the act, by which denominational schools are allowed to receive payment from public rates. In his opinion, a general re-examination of the question was necessary. Speaking of the war against the Ashantees, Mr. Bright said no one was more anxious than was the Administration for a reasonable and pacific adjustment of the difficulty. He believed the interests and honor of the country would be best consulted by the absolute withdrawal of the British Colonies from the Ashantee coast at no distant date.

He then referred to the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Some Englishmen had spoken of the Treaty of Washington as humiliating to Great Britain. The humiliation was between 1861 and 1865. If at that time the British Government had practiced toward the United States generous neutrality, the wealthier classes of England would not in the main have sided with the insurrectionary slave-holding planters. If the newspapers here had then dealt in a spirit of fairness with our trans-Atlantic kinsmen, the dispute settled by the treaty of 1872 would not have arisen. The conduct of the Administration in reference to that treaty, and subsequent arbitration under its provisions, had added a nobler page to the history of England than had all the bloody battles recorded in its history. He praised the Earl of Derby for initiating a method of settling international disputes by arbitration, for the reduction of the qualifications necessary to the exercise of county franchise, for the redistribution of representation in Parliament, and for moving for a reform of the game and land laws. He said that among the questions which demand an early solution, the last was the one especially of interest to agricultural laborers of the country, whom the present system, tending to the acquirement of large landed estates, debars from all hopes of proprietorship in the soil. He acknowledges the harshness of the operation of the tax upon incomes.

Reviewing forty years of supremacy of the Liberals in government as years of progress and prosperity to the country, he animadverted severely upon the Conservatives' obstructiveness and their present lack of settled policy, and urged the country to continue to support the Liberal party.

Mr. Bright's address occupied an hour and ten minutes in delivery, and was received with unflagging enthusiasm till close.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—There was a banquet at the Mansion House last evening, at which there were present about 300 guests, including the representatives of various city companies, the Hon. Joseph Medill, of Chicago, and President Watson, of the Erie Railway. The Lord Mayor proposed the toast: "Prosperity to the trade and commerce of the United States and the British Colonies," associating the name of Watson with the subject. Watson, replying, thanked the Lord Mayor for his flattering allusion to his administration of the Erie Railway Company, and spoke of the difficulties necessarily attending such a reformation as had devolved on him to undertake. He said that the hearty support and approval which he had received in England strengthened him to grapple with the difficulties that yet remained to be overcome. Honorable and intelligent administration for American railroads was as important as a sound government for the country. Mayor Medill was called upon to respond to the toast, "The Municipal Institutions of America." In doing so he took the opportunity to return thanks to London for the aid sent to Chicago after her great fire.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—After the recess in the Tichborne trial to-day, a note was received from Dr. Kenealy stating that, owing to illness, he could not again appear in the case to-day, and expressing a hope that he would be able to rest the case for the defense to-morrow.

LONDON, Oct. 23—2 a. m.—A telegram from Calcutta to the London *Times* says a severe famine is threatened in the Province of Bengal.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A meeting of Delegates of the Right Centre of the Assembly was held to-day, the Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier presiding. A resolution recalling Count De Chambord to France was unanimously adopted. The meeting also adopted a resolution formally coalescing with the members of the Right. A communication was addressed to the party of the Left Centre with a view to an understanding upon questions of the moment.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine was continued at noon to-day, with the presentation of further evidence in regard to the amount of ammunition. Some of the witnesses testified that a third of the supply in the magazines at the beginning of the siege was consumed before the 16th of August.

LONDON, Oct. 23—5 a. m.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Daily Telegraph* states that it is practically settled that the Assembly is to meet Oct. 29, and a motion for the restoration of the monarchy will be made Nov. 5.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The sale of Henri Rochefort's property, in Paris, lately, produced 3,345 francs, which will be reduced to 2,220 francs by the payment of some small debts, and this constitutes the sole fortune of his children, save the value of an unpublished romance. The considerable profits from *La Lanterne*, the *Marseillaise*, and *Le Mot D'Ordre* having passed away, no one knows where.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The Intransigente vessels have left Valencia. Before leaving they plundered ten more Spanish merchant ships, taking four along with them. Their attempt to capture the Government gunboat Lepanto failed. Admiral Lobo acknowledges he disobeyed orders in leaving Cartagena for Gibraltar with the National squadron, and has asked that his case be tried by court-martial.

Zorilla has arrived in the city.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The insurgent fleet has returned to Cartagena.

SOUTH AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Admiral Taylor, commanding the South Atlantic station, writes from Bahia that, on arriving there, he was informed that the British ship Catopax was ashore 15 miles distant, and immediately went to her assistance, and took off the 134 passengers with their luggage and about $250,000 in treasure. The vessel was subsequently got afloat. The British ship Challenger, on a scientific expedition, was at Bahia, but left to avoid the yellow fever, one case having occurred on board. Prof. Thompson, of the University of Edinburgh, is on board, and will observe the transit of Venus, which takes place in 1874.

The Ticonderoga had called at Buenos Ayres, and Capt. Badger, accompanied by United States Consul White, congratulated President Sarmiento on his escape from assassination. President Sarmiento and members of his Cabinet returned the visit.

A steamer called the Edward Everett, bearing the American flag, and owned by American merchants navigating the Parana and Paraguay Rivers, had met with some detention on a late voyage, the authorities suspecting her of taking supplies to the rebels. The matter is in the hands of the United States Minister. The Wasp had gone up the river.

Admiral Almy, writing to the Secretary of the Navy about having landed forces to protect the Panama Railroad, says: The President of Panama had previously notified the United States Consul that, under the present circumstances, he was able to give the Panama Railroad Company the protection and safeguard guaranteed in the treaty, but this proved otherwise. By care, attention, and hard work, the American naval force has securely protected the transit of passengers and their effects over the road without any delay. The ship's command behaved well. The Omaha is the only cruising ship besides the Pensacola in the squadron. In view of the frequent and prolonged troubles in the way of revolution in the South American Republics, he suggests that the Benicia be added to the South Pacific squadron, and in view of the great length of the cruising ground, extending to Australia, he further suggests that there be three cruising ships as the least number in the squadron. There being no necessity for keeping so large a force on shore at Panama, he had withdrawn all but thirty men to the ships.

MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Dates from Tucson, Arizona, to Oct. 11, say the Sonora revolutionists number 400 men, headed by Carlos, Conante, and Barbeytia. The declaration the insurgents have issued says they revolt against the tyranny of the State of Sonora, not against the National Government. They do not recognize the legality of the late elections, and say they are degraded by the Government of Pesqueria. The Governor issued a proclamation against the insurgents, and took the field in person. The rebels captured Alamos, killed two soldiers, and hold the place. At last accounts, large numbers of people were fleeing from Sonora into Arizona for protection.

The President and the Salary-Grab.

Translated from the New York Staats-Zeitung.

That the President, at the passage of the most unpopular of all the laws of the Forty-second Congress, was directly and actively interested is long since no secret. The Opposition papers have repeatedly made mention of this, and the Administration press has never tried to make a thorough contradiction. A few unimportant organs, whose zeal for the Administration is larger than their sense of truth, have certainly defended the President against such accusations; yet the better-informed papers have observed a deep silence over this subject. There is no want of Congressmen who are well conscious that the President was the real originator of the law; yet, out of loyalty to him, and from fear to lose his patronage, they had rather suffer patiently the attacks of the press and the criticisms of the enraged people than to betray their lord and master.

It was reserved for the Republican Convention of Massachusetts to make a difference between the salary of the President and that of the Congressmen. It declared the increase of the former as necessary and just, while it condemned the enlarging of the latter as an extravagance. It was passionate against the impudence of the poor gnats, and swallowed tranquilly the camel. The condemnation of the guilty Congressmen may have been ever so much in its place, it was for all that an injustice in this one-sided opinion of the matter, so long as the Convention did not speak out the whole, full truth,—so long as it did not expose the chief of the band with them. This went to the heart, particularly, of the Hon. C. W. Willard, a Republican Representative from Vermont. He pitied the poor devils who were to eat out the soup which Mr. Grant had put in the dish, and, in his moral indignation over the aberration of the Republican Convention of Massachusetts, he came out with the whole history of the origin of the Salary law.

The increasing the salaries of the Congressmen was, till now, always put in the foreground, while the simultaneous increase of the President's salary was looked on as a consequence, or a not-to-be-avoided appendix, of the former. However, since the explanation of the Hon. Mr. Willard, the case is reversed. To increase the salary of the President was the first, and originally the only, proposition. It appeared, however, that neither Congress nor the people came to meet the warm desire of the President with the necessary enthusiasm, and something must be thought of to make the proposition susceptible of an excuse. This something was the offer of a simultaneous increase of the salaries of the Congressmen. That the majority of the latter made use of the favorable opportunity to show their subordination towards the President, and at the same time to satisfy their own inordinate desire for money, has become, alas! an undeniable fact. Thus was the much-talked-of bill brought to pass. "The President," says Mr. Willard explicitly, "favored the bill before it passed either of the two Houses. He expressed the desire towards individual members of Congress to see his own salary increased. The self-interestedness of the members of Congress in the increase of their salaries was at the same time a medium through which the salary of the President could be increased. In this way the whole law could be passed, and this is the only reason why it was so much favored in the White House."

Of the truth of this explanation there can be little doubt, as the covetousness of the President is well known. For the judgment of this hated affair, this explanation is of the greatest significance, though it, far from satisfying the people, rather calls forth afresh their indignation. The greatest part of the responsibility in this unutterable disgrace bears evidently upon the President. That does not, though, excuse Congress. Did the highest civil officer of the Nation devise the plan to defraud the people, so were the disreputable Representatives only too ready to execute it. The President took the lion's share, and the others divided unto themselves the rest of the spoil. The robbery system is not less complete than that of any band which inhabits the Abruzzo Mountains.

The sacrifices which the American people must make to the low inclinations of the present President, are immense. Not only must his salary be doubled, but hundreds of thousands of dollars must be paid to the hungry catchpolls who have made the doubling possible.

Canning and Frogs.

In the memoir of Hookham Frere the following anecdote is given to show that great men are sometimes astonishingly deficient in their knowledge of facts supposed to be generally known even to common minds: "I remember one day going to consult Canning on a matter of great importance to me, where he was staying, down near Enfield. We walked into the woods to have a quiet talk, and as we passed some ponds I was surprised to find it was a new light to him that tadpoles turned into frogs. 'Now,' said Mr. Frere to his nephew, 'don't you go and tell that story of Canning to the next fool you meet.' Canning could rule, and did rule, a great and civilized nation; but in these days people are apt to fancy that any one who does not know the natural history of frogs must be an imbecile in the treatment of men."

MARRIAGES.

WILKINS—DONNELY—On Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 219 Park-av., by the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, pastor of the First Congregational Church, S. Grafton Wilkins and Carrie, eldest daughter of L. L. Donnely, Esq., both of Chicago.

PIERPONT—McGREGOR—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 22, by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, John Pierpont and Nellie, daughter of Mr. John P. McGregor, all of Chicago.

DEATHS.

THOMAS—Oct. 22, at 11 a. m., Mary Eliza, infant daughter of Edwin and Maria S. Thomas.
Funeral will take place on the 23d inst., at 1 p. m., from their residence, 568 North Dearborn-st. Relatives and friends are invited.

KARNES—Oct. 22, 1873, at 49 North Ada-st., her late residence, Mrs. Ann Karnes, formerly of Quincy, Ill.
Funeral services at 2 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, Oct. 23.
☞ Quincy, Ill., papers please copy.

CLARKE—At Evanston, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., William Bertrand Clarke, aged 20 years, son of John V. and Elizabeth B. Clarke.
Funeral services from the Catholic Church at Evanston, at 11 o'clock, Friday morning, the 24th inst. Friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

HAWES—On the 19th inst., Miss Ellen C. Hawes, of heart-disease.
Her funeral will be attended at the chapel at Graceland Cemetery, Thursday, at 11 a. m. Friends are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON,

This morning, at 9½ o'clock, continuation of our

DRY GOODS SALE.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE Foreign Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c.,

Direct importation from France, Spain, and Holland. We have received instructions to sell at our salesrooms, Nos. 204 and 206 East Madison-st., on

FRIDAY, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock,

The following goods, now in bond in the U. S. Bonded Warehouse in this city, viz:
100 Cases "Otard Dupuy's" Brandy.
20 Cases "Hennessy's" Brandy.
20 Cases "Hennessy's" *** Brandy.
20 Cases "Hennessy's" V. O. Brandy.
16 Octaves (20 gals each) "Hennessy's" Brandy.
28 Octaves (20 gals each) De Kuyper's Gin.
10 Qr. Casks Vergaras Sherry.

All above will be sold "FREE" or "IN BOND," as the purchaser may choose, and IN LOTS TO SUIT. The goods are guaranteed to be GENUINE OR NO SALE. Samples now to be seen at our store. Terms cash.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

FURNITURE and CARPETS.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 9½ o'clock,
BOARDING HOUSE
Of 17 Rooms to close out.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.,
196 and 197 Randolph-st.
On This (THURSDAY) Morning, Oct. 23, at 10 a. m.,
At 743 Michigan-av.,
Elegant marble-top Chamber-suits, parlor and dining-room
FURNITURE,
Ornaments, Lace-Curtains and Lambrequins, Oil Paintings and fine Engravings, elegant Book-Case, Brussels three-ply and ingrain
CARPETS,
Bedding, Hair-Mattresses, Pillows, Rugs, Plated-ware, Crockery, Cook and Parlor Stoves, etc., etc.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
An elegant Hallet & Davis concert Grand Piano, one of the finest instruments in the city.
WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By T. E. STACY.
Mortgage sale this day of Household Goods, at 10 a. m., at Store 626 State-st. Bedroom Sets, Marble Tables and Stand, B. W. Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, Pictures, Chairs, Rockers, Kitchen Ware, Tools, Bedding, &c. Also, one Singer Sewing Machine, in order. Sale positive. T. E. STACY, Deputy Sheriff and Collector.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.'S
Regular Friday's Sale,
At 84 and 86 Randolph-st.,
Friday, Oct. 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
Splendid Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Sideboards, Bureaus, Washstands, Lounges, Marble-Top Tables, Bedsteads, Mirrors, 10 crates Crockery in open lots, Bedding, Mattresses, large lot Teas and Groceries, &c., &c. Carpeting and Parlor Stoves, &c., &c. General assortment of housekeeping goods. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

GRAND EXCURSION!
AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY!
AT
SOUTH CHICAGO
Monday, Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock.
THE RAPIDLY-RISING TOWN OF
South Chicago.
Secure a Lot when the Opportunity is Offered.

C. W. COLEHOUR has ordered a BRILLIANT AUCTION SALE of a portion of his Choice Property at South Chicago, to meet the pressing demand.
THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.
TURN OUT! TURN OUT! TURN OUT!
Attend this sale, and buy a Lot. Let the occasion be a MEMORABLE ONE. Date your fortune from THIS SALE. There is no suburb near this GREAT CITY promising as GREAT RETURN ON YOUR INVESTMENT. Only a sufficient number of Lots will be sold to supply the present demand.
LUMBER WILL BE FURNISHED at lowest market price to those who wish to build, and on credit if required. This is the finest Lake Shore tract south of the city limits, HIGH and DRY, covered with forest trees, near to the magnificent harbor just opened, and near to Grand Old Lake Michigan. PURE AIR, PURE WATER—everything to make home desirable. The improvements already under way insure a large demand for houses, stores, &c. EIGHT MAMMOTH MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS are about completed. The Rolling Mills and Steel Works are well forward.
The Railroad facilities at SOUTH CHICAGO are unequaled, embracing six trunk lines, enough to make a town anywhere. Homes for over ONE THOUSAND MEN must be provided before 1st of May next.
WORKINGMEN, this is a grand chance to secure a HOME and be your own landlord.
SAFER THAN ANY SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT. It CAN'T suspend, or REQUIRE SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE.
SPECULATORS, here is a chance to make an investment.
TAKE A HOLIDAY. GO AND SEE THIS PROPERTY.
A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, corner Canal and Madison-sts., at 9:30 a. m. The Express Train on the [illegible] Railroad leaves Van Buren-st. Depot at 9 o'clock, arriving on the ground at 9:50.
Vaas & Hoffman's FULL MILITARY BAND will accompany the excursion, making it a GRAND GALA TIME.
A splendid collation, served by one of Chicago's most noted caterers, will be furnished under the Mammoth Pavilion used only at OUR sales, which will accommodate 5,000 people, and will be on the ground.
The TERMS of this sale are easy, within the reach of every one. Only ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent, or in monthly or quarterly payments at option of the purchaser.
The TITLE to this property are unquestionable, having been examined by Edward Roby, Esq., Attorney for the Calumet Steel Works, whose improvements alone amount to nearly half a million.
All are invited to attend this sale.
For Plats or further particulars inquire of C. W. COLEHOUR, Esq., 132 LaSalle-st., or of
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Great Auction Sale of
40
Valuable Business Lots
ON WEST LAKE-ST.,
And eighteen desirable RESIDENCE LOTS on Park-av., only three blocks west of Western-av.
We are instructed by Messrs. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., agents for the owners, to offer for sale at auction, on the ground, on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28,
at 2 o'clock. Sale absolutely without any reserve, and at very easy terms, only one-third down. Fifty dollars deposit required at time of sale. Title unquestionable.
This property is very eligibly located, the lots on Lake-st. being on the great thoroughfare from the city to Central Park, are valuable for business purposes, and offer great inducements to purchasers seeking business locations in a section of the city where property can be purchased at moderate prices, and certain to largely increase in value. We will offer for sale 8 lots, south front on Lake-st., 25 feet front each; 14 lots north front on same, [illegible] all being good business lots. Also, [illegible] on Park-av., [illegible] very desirable residence lots, and in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools, and surrounded by fine residences, and easily accessible by horse-cars on Lake and Madison-sts.
This is the first auction sale of Lake-st. property near Central Park, and should attract general attention of all parties interested. All of this property is located two blocks east of California-av., which avenue is 100 feet wide.
TERMS—One-third cash; balance one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. Title perfect; abstracts furnished. Parties wishing to attend this sale can take the Randolph or Madison street-cars, which will convey you to the immediate vicinity of the property.
For plats of the property and further particulars inquire of Messrs. W. D. Kerfoot & Co., 89 Washington-st., or of
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
LARGE AND FULL STOCK
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloths, and Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., AT AUCTION, on Thursday, Oct. 23, at 9½ a. m., at Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FRENCH BRONZE
Statuary,
ELEGANT MANTEL CLOCKS,
Italian Marble Statuary, Urns, and Vases.
At Auction, on Friday, Oct. 24, at Store, 19 & 21 Randolph-st.
This collection, which is the importation of Messrs. VITI BROS., Philadelphia, is one of the largest and finest ever offered at auction in this city. The BRONZES comprise groups and figures, large and small, [illegible] are Commerce, Agriculture, Joan of Arc, Columbus, Cleopatra, Amazon Warriors, Mars and Venus, Mercury, Raphael, Minerva, and other beautiful Historical and Classical subjects.
ELEGANT BRONZE CLOCKS in great variety, both with and without side pieces.
ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, Pillars, Pedestals, Columns, Vases, Urns, Card Receivers, finely-carved Groups and Animals, Grecian Tripods, Agate [illegible], Etruscan Vases, Paper Weights, etc.
☞ Goods on exhibition Thursday. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue till all are sold.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
AT AUCTION,
Regular South Side Sale of
Household Furniture.
A large stock of first-class Furniture, [illegible] Rich Parlor Suits, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Walnut Bureaus and Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, [illegible] Marble-top Tables, Mattresses, Book Cases, [illegible] Carpets, 10 new Cook Stoves, [illegible] W. G. Crockery, Glassware, [illegible] & Hamlin Organ, Piano Forte, [illegible]
On Saturday, Oct. 24, at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By E. E. JENKINS.
AUCTION SALES.
On Nov. 1, at 10 a. m., at LaSalle-st. entrance to [illegible] public Life Building, will be sold the
Two Stone-Front Residences, Nos. 1018 & 1020 W[illegible]
With 40-foot lot, clean of all encumbrances. [illegible] sold separately. For particulars apply to
E. E. JENKINS, [illegible]

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.
FRIDAY, Oct. 24, at [illegible] a. m., will be sold [illegible] Suits, Marble-top Chamber Sets, [illegible] Card and Ext. Tables, Bedsteads, [illegible] Sofas, Show Cases, [illegible] lor and Cook Stoves, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, [illegible] &c.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.